THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,

And Manufacturing & Mercantile Advertiser.

Vol. 39. FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1824. Vol. 2...No. 36.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
MARKET, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

EICHBAUM & JOHNSTON,
BOOKSELLERS,
Market, between Second & Third Streets,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED
A KEY
To the Western Calculator,
CONTAINING a Solution of all the Examples and Questions for Exercise. To which is added, Some Useful Rules. Designed chiefly to facilitate the labor of Teachers, and assist such as have not the opportunity of a tutor's aid. By John Armstrong. April 30—3t.

FRESH SUMMER GOODS.
JUST RECEIVED AT
HARRIS'S
CASH STORE,
A variety of Fresh and Seasonable
Spring & Summer Goods,
WHICH, with the balance of a fresh stock on hand, makes the assortment large and valuable—all which will be sold at reduced prices (and small profits) for CASH, as the proprietor wishes to reduce his stock very considerably.—The attention of town and country purchasers is particularly invited to this large and interesting stock of good, fresh and cheap Goods.
Goods Just Received:
Middle priced blue, fancy brown, and citron olive Broad Cloths, for Summer wear—plain and figured Canton Crapes, Crape Robes and Shawls—assorted Jackson, Washington, Eagle, and other black silk and fancy Vestings—new style and fashionable Calicoes and painted Muslins—a few sets of elegant broad figured Ribbons, blue, straw, pink, white, and black—black and white silk Stockings—black Cotton Stockings—large and small gilt, cherry, walnut and pine frame Looking Glasses—narrow Gold and Silver Lace—black silk Handkerchiefs and Cravats—women's and children's Leather and Morocco Shoes—a large assortment of 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 and 5-4 bleached Domestic Muslins—ditto of low-priced 3-4 and 7-4 unbleached ditto—ditto Cotton Plaids, Stripes, Checks—Wilmington Stripes—German, Waldron's, Griffin's, Passmore's, and Underwood and Bowen's Grass and Cradling Scythes—Sickles assorted—Sheep Shears—Shoe Saw-Knives—Files—Knives and Forks—Sheet Iron—Brass Candlesticks—Gun Locks—Nuts and Screws—100 Crumb Crock or Scythe Whetstones—two elegant China Tea Sets, 72 pieces in each, new and different patterns—two ditto blue Dinner Sets, 75 pieces in each, complete, new American patterns, views and scenery—and a variety of blue Dishes, Salads, Plates, &c. &c.
Pittsburgh, May 7—3t.

John Anderson and M. B Belknap,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
J. ANDERSON & CO.
BEG leave to inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced a general AGENCY & COMMISSION Business, in Mr. C Cowan's large and convenient brick warehouse, corner of Market and Water Streets, lately occupied by Messrs. Steele & Co.
By their strict attention to business they hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
They intend having constantly on hand
Juniatta Bar Iron,
Nails — Spades
Scythes — Shovels
Sickles — Drawing Chains
Castings — Window Glass, &c.
Also, a general assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
At the last reduced prices.
A QUANTITY OF
PRIME BACON, for sale.
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824.—tf

Baker's Dutch Locks, &c.
A SMALL ASSORTMENT of excellent Dutch Door Locks, Latches, Lamps, Coffee Mills, &c. made by Mr. Jacob Baker, a very superior mechanic, from Germany, will be kept on hand at HARRIS'S STORE, Market Street.
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824—3t.
ON HAND AT THE SAME STORE,
A QUANTITY OF
Rags, Flax & Tow Linen, & Linen Yarn.
☞ Beeswax and Deerskins bought.

Valuable Lands For Sale
WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale, on Tuesday, the first day of June next, at the Merchants' Coffee-House, at ½ past 7 o'clock in the evening,
10 TRACTS OF LAND,
Situated in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:

No. 72	280 Acres	In Leet's District, No. 2, Beaver County.
78	280	
79	280	
138	300	
139	300	
140	300	
No. 104	216 A. & 186 P.	In Alexander's District, No. 3, Allegheny county.
105	206 80	
No. 166	256 A.	In the 8th District of Donation Lands, Warren county.
No. 1813	200 A.	In the 3d District of Donation Lands, Mercer county.

By order of the Assignees of Leonard Jacobs.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1824—[M. 7. 3t.]

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm of Hayes & Adams, Iron Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by W. H Hayes, who will hereafter manage the concern as agent for the Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company.
W H Hayes,
David Adams.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.—3t

We, the Undersigned,
FORMING THE
PITTSBURGH IRON MANUFACTURING CO.
Respectfully inform the public that our
ROLLING MILL
IS IN FULL OPERATION in manufacturing of Bar of all sizes, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Hoop, all of such quality as we will engage to give general satisfaction. Any orders committed to our care shall be punctually attended to by W. H. HAYES.
David Adams,
Jno. Feehan,
M. Feehan,
W. H. Hayes.
Pittsburgh, May 7 1824.—3t

NEW STORE.
ROBINSON & WILLOCK,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. William M'Knight, in Market street,
A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
Foreign and Domestic
GOODS.
Among which are
Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.
Which will be sold, WHOLESALE & RETAIL at the most reduced prices.
April 23, 1824—6mo.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of
Thompson & Torode,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
At the Store-Room formerly occupied by John Thompson, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand
Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.
Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.
John Thompson,
John Torode.
Pittsburgh, April 5, 1824—tf

ELECTION.
THE enrolled militia, residing within the bounds of the 1st brigade of the 15th division, are hereby notified that an election will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of May inst. between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon of said day, to elect by ballot one Brigadier General for said brigade, in the room of Joel Lewis, deceased, as follows, viz.
28th Regiment.
For the 1st battalion, at the house of Major A M'Farland.
For the 2d battalion, at the house of Dr. Joseph Curry.
61st Regiment.
For the 1st battalion, at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.
For the 2d battalion, at the house of William M'Cres, in Wilkins township
87th Regiment.
For the 1st battalion, at the house of Alexander Smith.
For the 2d battalion, at the house of Florence Cotter.
106th Regiment.
For the 1st battalion at the house of T. Cassilly.
For the 2d battalion at the house of John M'Caslin.
N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig. 15th Div. P. M
May 7, 1824—3t

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.
I wish to dispose of
A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,
SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.
The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,
A Valuable Saw-Mill,
with Gearing complete.
Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this VALUABLE PROPERTY far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.
Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of Wright & Colliers, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.
James Gray.
Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf

JOHN ALBREE,
South-West Corner of Market-Street and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
195 Packages of Shoes,
Comprising an extensive assortment of every description, selected expressly for, and adapted to, country retail trade.
—ALSO—
150 Doz. Red, Black, White, Green and Yellow
MOROCCO SKINS,
Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.
50 Dozen black Morocco Goat Skins,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods.
Pittsburgh, March 26—eotf

So. Ao. DUBARRY,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:
THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum,
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.
All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

R. J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.
Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SAMUEL WOOD
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4
Prices when the materials are found By the employer		
3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do.	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do. border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be durable in the dampest cellars. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

R. CHRISTY,
Has Removed his Office,
INTO the room lately occupied by John H. Hopkins, Esq. and recently by R. Burke and Samuel Gormley, Esqs. in the house of William Gormley, opposite the south-west end of the Market House, in the Diamond; where he may be found at all seasonable hours.
April 23—eo3t.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,
HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS,
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.
Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1824. } tf

MACHINE CARDS.
The P. Manufacturing Association
HAVE lately received from different Card Manufacturers,
50 Sets of MACHINE CARDS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Which they will sell in sets or separate sheets, to suit purchasers, at the manufacturers' prices.
Wool and Tow Cards,
Hatters' and Fullers' Cards, and Comb Plate
April 16—6t.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

All the right, title, interest and claim of Daniel Bergesser, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to forty-six and one fourth acres of land, strict measure, more or less, in St Clair township, adjoining lands of Alexander Calhoun, David Stewart, Jacob Hayer and others—41½ acres of this is part of land formerly owned by Samuel Sellers, and about 5 acres was formerly owned by David Stewart, both of whom respectively conveyed the above stated portion of land to Daniel Bergesser, deceased, as appears by the deeds of record in Allegheny county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Daniel Bergesser, deceased, at the suit of Frederick Wendt.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Caldwell, of, in and to the northwestwardly fourth part of Lot No. 360, in the city of Pittsburgh; bounded by Diamond Alley, by Lot No. 359, and by other parts of the said lots, fronting on Diamond Alley 30 feet, and running back 120 feet, more or less; on which are erected a frame house and shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Caldwell, at the suit of Samuel Caldwell, Senr.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Robinson, Jr. of, in and to three certain Lots or pieces of ground, situate in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, marked in the general plan of said town No. 61, 62 and 73, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Wm. Robinson, Jr. at the suit of Mary Hoge, for use, &c.

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob C Hoffer, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to all that certain tract or piece of land, called "Coal Addition," situate on the northwest side of the River Allegheny, being Lot number one hundred and thirty-six (No. 136) in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands; beginning at a Locust, thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-four, west two hundred perches to a Spanish-oak; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-seven, north two hundred perches to a white-oak; thence by Lot one hundred and fifty eight, east two hundred perches to a post; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-five, south two hundred perches to the place of beginning. Containing two hundred and thirty-five acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. On the premises are about 18 acres cleared, a two-story squared log house, a cabin and a stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jacob C. Hoffer, deceased, at the suit of Jacob & Martin Schneider

Also,

All the right, title, interest and claim of Henry Mantle, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Mifflin township; bounded by lands of Jacob Mates, Christopher Horning's heirs, Baptist Hopper, James M'Anulty, and Peter Hewitt, containing one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less; on which are a squared log house, a barn, with about fifty acres of land cleared, six of which is first rate meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Henry Mantle, at the suit of Christopher Stacker and John Work.

L. Stewart, Shff.
Sheriff's Office, Pittsburgh, May 14, 1824. } 3t

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, at very reduced prices, an elegant and extensive assortment of
Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS WARE,
Of every description, together with a great variety of
CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Pocket and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.
☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.
Pittsburgh, March 6, 1824—3mo.

Mark Getz Exchange.
CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Bolmeyer's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		New-York.	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenect.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Hudson	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cherry Val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	Georgia.	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen.	3
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	Maryland.	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	2
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Boston	1
Ohio.		Fredk.co.Hay.&Gen.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub.	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	New-Jersey.	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenc	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		Connecticut.	
State bk. & br.	3 & up. 4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston,	3 & up. 3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	Virginia.	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmond br.	3 & up. 1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W. bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	Rhode-Island.	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks	3 & up. par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt.	3	N. E. Commercial bk.	3
Salem	3	Other R. I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	Vermont.	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	New-Hampshire gen.	3

From the New-York American.

We find that most of the intelligent presses in the country, concur in opinion with us, that Mr. Giles, of Virginia, is deranged. His last numbers, indeed, put the question beyond doubt, as may be seen by those who take the trouble to peruse the following extract. It will be recollected that Mr. Giles is treating of the Tariff Bill.

The sacred historian (says he) tells us in substance, that after six days' labor, God created the world; and on the sixth day he made one man out of the clay he had created; but God, finding it was not good for man to be alone, threw him into a deep sleep; and during his agreeable repose, took out one of his ribs; and metamorphosed it into a woman. This, according to the aforesaid account, is the foundation of the sexual system of the universe; although the development of its effects was postponed some time thereafter. But as the sacred historian has omitted to tell us, how the rib was replaced; as our own anatomical observations inform us, that there are now as many ribs on one side of a man, as on the other, and the same number on each side of a woman, as a many all in like order, and symmetry; as such an operation is inscrutable to our finite perceptions; and it would be difficult for us finite mortals to comprehend, how the rib could have been replaced, after its metamorphosis into a woman; and as moreover, the sacred historian has altogether omitted to tell us, whether or not, the same modus operandi was observed in the creation of all other creatures, and things; some sceptical minds might raise some doubt, whether the sacred historian might not himself have been misinformed upon these points, through a tradition of nearly twenty-five hundred years, of barbarity, superstition, ignorance and fable; and whether some of the most material facts in relation to the principles of our creation, might not have been forgotten during so long a period; I do not mean to rely upon the recital altogether for the principles of man's creation. In stating my premises, I shall discard every thing which is not known, and may be doubted; and rely upon nothing, but what is known, and cannot be doubted.

I, LOUIS CHARLES, Duke of Navarre, Dauphin of France, announce to the citizens of the United States, that I possess sufficient proof that I am the son of Louis XVI, that I have just withdrawn myself from those who have kept me until this time prisoner in the Island of Cuba. I intend to have an abridged history of the different events of my life printed, which shall be made public, in order to counteract the efforts of all calumniators. If I am an impostor let me be transported to France in order to be tried by the laws of the kingdom. If my claim is just, what honor for the American nation to restore to France the rightful heir of a King, to whom it is under great obligations, and whose object would be to give peace to the world, and happiness to the Republic. The distress to which I am reduced after a long journey makes it necessary for me to request the national aid. Those who are willing to assist me are requested to call at Mrs. Nardin's, opposite the Centre Market, Pennsylvania avenue.
CHARLES X. King of France.
Washington, 7th May, 1824.

New Commission House.
Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
ARMSTRONG & SEAY,
WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Tenn. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.
Nashville, March 1—[Ap. 16—3m]

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Pittsburgh, May 7—3t.

John Anderson and M. B Belknap,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
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Nails	Spades
Scythes	Shovels
Sickles	Drawing Chains
Castings	Window Glass, &c.

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At the last reduced prices.
A QUANTITY OF
PRIME BACON, for sale.
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A SMALL ASSORTMENT of excellent Dutch Door Locks, Latches, Lamps, Coffee Mills, &c. made by Mr. Jacob Baker, a very superior mechanic, from Germany, will be kept on hand at HARRIS'S STORE, Market Street.
Pittsburgh, May 7, 1824—3t.

ON HAND AT THE SAME STORE,
A QUANTITY OF
Rags, Flax & Tow Linen, & Linen Yarn.
☞ *Beeswax and Deerskins bought.*

Valuable Lands For Sale
WILL BE SOLD at Public Sale, on *Tuesday, the first day of June next*, at the Merchants' Coffee-House, at ¼ past 7 o'clock in the evening,
10 TRACTS OF LAND,
Situated in the State of Pennsylvania, viz:

No. 72	280 Acres	In Leet's District, No. 2, Beaver County.
78	280	
79	280	
138	300	
139	200	
140	300	
No. 104	315 A. & 156 P.	In Alexander's District, No. 3, Allegheny county.
103	205 20	
No. 166	256 A.	In the 8th District of Donation Lands, Warren county.
No. 1813	200 A.	In the 2d District of Donation Lands, Mercer county.

By order of the Assignees of *Leonard Jacoby*.
Philadelphia, May 1, 1824—[M. 7. 3t.]

DISSOLUTION.
THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, under the firm of *Hayes & Adams*, Iron Manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be settled by W. H Hayes, who will hereafter manage the concern as agent for the *Pittsburgh Iron Manufacturing Company*.
W H Hayes,
David Adams.
Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.—3t*

We, the Undersigned,
FORMING THE
PITTSBURGH IRON MANUFACTURING CO.
Respectfully inform the public that our
ROLLING MILL
IS IN FULL OPERATION in manufacturing of Bar of all sizes, 3, 4, 6, 8 and 10 Hoop, all of such quality as we will engage to give general satisfaction. Any orders committed to our care shall be punctually attended to by W. H HAYES.
David Adams,
Jno. Feehan,
M. Feehan,
W. H. Hayes.
Pittsburgh, May 7 1824.—3t

NEW STORE.
ROBINSON & WILLOCK,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, and are now opening, at the store lately occupied by Mr. *William M'Knight*, in Market street,
A FRESH AND SEASONABLE ASSORTMENT OF
Foreign and Domestic
GOODS.
Among which are
Cloths, Cassimers and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and Plain Crapes, assorted
Brown & bleached Domestic Shirtings & Sheetings
Leghorn Flats and Straw Bonnets
Plaid figured and plain Silks
Umbrellas and Parasols
HATTERS' TRIMMINGS, &c.
Which will be sold, *WHOLESALE & RETAIL* at the most reduced prices.
April 23, 1824—6mo.

NOTICE.
THE subscribers have this day formed a partnership under the firm of
Thompson & Torode,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
At the Store-Room formerly occupied by *John Thompson*, in Market-street, near the Diamond, where, together with customers' work, they will have constantly on hand
Ready-made Clothes, Shirts, &c.
Which, being well made and sold low, they hope will insure the return of those who purchase of them.
John Thompson,
John Torode.
Pittsburgh, April 5 1824—tf

ELECTION.
THE enrolled militia, residing within the bounds of the 1st brigade of the 15th division, are hereby notified that an election will be held on Tuesday, the 25th day of May inst. between the hours of ten in the forenoon and six in the afternoon of said day, to elect by ballot one *Brigadier General* for said brigade, in the room of Joel Lewis, deceased, as follows, viz.

28th Regiment.
For the 1st battalion, at the house of Major A M'Farland.
For the 2d battalion, at the house of Dr. Joseph Curry.

61st Regiment.
For the 1st battalion, at the house of John Walker, in Elizabethtown.
For the 2d battalion, at the house of William M'Crea, in Wilkins township

87th Regiment.
For the 1st battalion, at the house of Alexander Smith.
For the 2d battalion, at the house of Florence Cotter.

106th Regiment.
For the 1st battalion at the house of T. Cassilly.
For the 2d battalion at the house of John M'Caslin.

N. Patterson,
Brigade Inspector, 1st Brig. 15th Div P. M
May 7, 1824—3t

A VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE,
With a Saw-Mill, &c.
I wish to dispose of
A SECTION OF LAND,
Containing 642 Acres,
SITUATE upon Island Creek, about seven miles from Steubenville and two from the Ohio River. This section of Land is of a good quality, and well adapted for the raising of sheep. There is about 150 acres cleared, and about 400 acres of first rate land lying in a body.
The whole Farm is well timbered, and affords a good MILL SEAT. There is now in operation, upon the section,
A Valuable Saw-Mill,
with Gearing complete.
Any person wishing to purchase, can obtain this *VALUABLE PROPERTY* far below its real value for Cash, or upon a limited credit.
Terms made known on application to me, or at the office of *Wright & Colliers*, Counsellors at Law, Steubenville, who are authorized to dispose of the above described premises, in my behalf.
James Gray.
Ross township, January 2, 1824—tf.

JOHN ALBREE,
South-West Corner of Market-Street and the Diamond,
HAS JUST RECEIVED
195 Packages of Shoes,
Comprising an extensive assortment of every description, selected expressly for, and adapted to, country retail trade.
—*ALSO*—
150 Doz. Red, Black, White, Green and Yellow
MOROCCO SKINS,
Suitable for Saddlers and Hatters.
50 Dozen black Morocco Goat Skins,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
All of which will be sold at the lowest market prices. Purchasers are invited to call and examine the goods.
Pittsburgh, March 26—eotf

S. A. DUBARRY,
HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND OFFERS FOR SALE,
A new and general assortment of
India, European and Domestic
GOODS,
AMONG WHICH ARE:
THREAD LACES,
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4, 8-4 Merino Shawls and Scarfs, assorted colors,
French and Italian Crapes, and Crape Lisse,
French and figured Satin Mantua and Crape Lisse Ribbons
Men's and Women's and Children's Wood stock, Wash Leather, Silk, Kid, Beaver, and York Tan Gloves.
Men's and Women's and Children's Black and White Silk and Cotton Hose
Cloths, Cassimeres and Cassinets
Painted Muslins, Chintzes and Calicoes
Figured and plain Crapes, assorted colors
Plaid and plain Sarsenets, Senshaws, Pungees and Pelong
Silk and Cotton Bandanna Handkerchiefs
Madrass do
An extensive assortment of Leghorn, Bollivar, Split, Straw and Gimp FLATS & BONNETS
Brown and bleached Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings
Checks, and Domestic Plaids, Wilmington and Washington Stripes
Black Silk, Valentia and Jackson Vest patterns
Grosde Naples, Levantines, and French Florence
Bobbinet Laces and Veils
Masonic Aprons.
Fine Antic and Sallad Oil
Cologne Water and Pomatum.
False Curls, Black Hair Pins, and a variety of other Fancy Articles.
All of which will be sold,
Wholesale and Retail,
At a small advance, for Cash or approved acceptances.
ALSO—3000lbs. VERDIGRIS.
Pittsburgh, April 16—t198.

R. J. WALKER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
HAVING resigned the Clerkship of the U. S. Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, will henceforth practice in that Court, and, as heretofore, in the other Courts of this County, and devote his exclusive attention to his Professional Business.
Office, Fourth, between Market and Wood-Streets.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 6 6m

SAMUEL WOOD
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he continues the *PLASTERING, PAPERING & WHITEWASHING*, and has reduced his prices to the following rates, for cash only, viz:—

3 Coat plastering, on lath, including materials,		16 cts. per yd.
2 do.	do.	14
1 do.	do.	12
3 do.	on brick wall,	8
2 do.	do.	6
1 do.	do.	4

Prices when the materials are found By the employer

3 Coats, on lath,		8 cts. per yd
2 do.	do.	6
1 do	do	5
3 do.	on brick wall,	6
Hanging paper,		12½ cts. per rol
do border,		25
Whitewashing,		37½ cts per room

Roughcasting done in the neatest manner, and warranted to be *durable in the dampest cellars*. Casting in plaster done at the shortest notice.
Pittsburgh, June 20.—tf

R. CHRISTY,
Has Removed his Office,
INTO the room lately occupied by *John H. Hopkins, Esq.* and recently by *R. Burke* and *Samuel Gormley, Esqs.* in the house of William Gormley, opposite the south-west end of the Market House, in the Diamond; where he may be found at all seasonable hours.
April 23—eo3t.

The Pittsburgh Manufacturing Association,
HAVE constantly on hands, a general assortment of AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, consisting of all the articles manufactured in Pittsburgh and its vicinity, a complete assortment of
Steubenville Cloths,
CASSIMERES & CASSINETS,
COPPERAS, RIFLE POWDER, PHILADELPHIA SHUTTLES AND REEDS.
COTTON YARN from the different Factories,
Machine Cards and Comb Plate;
Which they will sell at the lowest wholesale prices. Orders enclosing the cash will be promptly executed, without charges or commission. Country produce will be taken in payment, as usual.
Wood street, 2d door from 2d street, Jan. 9, 1823. } tf

MACHINE CARDS.
The P. Manufacturing Association
HAVE lately received from different Card Manufacturers,
50 Sets of MACHINE CARDS,
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
Which they will sell in sets or separate sheets, to suit purchasers, at the manufacturers' prices.
Wool and Tow Cards,
Hatters' and Fullers' Cards, and Comb Plate
April 16—6t.

Sheriff's Sales.
BY virtue of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on SATURDAY, the 12th day of June next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
All the right, title, interest and claim of Daniel Bergesser, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to forty six and one fourth acres of land, strict measure, more or less, in St Clair township, adjoining lands of Alexander Calhoun, David Stewart, Jacob Hayer and others—44¼ acres of this is part of land formerly owned by Samuel Sellers, and about 5 acres was formerly owned by David Stewart, both of whom respectively conveyed the above stated portion of land to Daniel Bergesser, deceased, as appears by the deeds of record in Allegheny county. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Daniel Bergesser, deceased, at the suit of Frederick Wendt.

Also,
All the right, title, interest and claim of Samuel Caldwell, of, in and to the northwestwardly fourth part of Lot No. 360, in the city of Pittsburgh; bounded by Diamond Alley, by Lot No. 359, and by other parts of the said lots, fronting on Diamond Alley 30 feet, and running back 120 feet, more or less; on which are erected a frame house and shop. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Samuel Caldwell, at the suit of Samuel Caldwell, Senr.

Also,
All the right, title, interest and claim of Wm. Robinson, Jr. of, in and to three certain Lots or pieces of ground, situate in the town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh, marked in the general plan of said town No. 61, 62 and 73, with the appurtenances. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Wm. Robinson, Jr. at the suit of Mary Hoge, for use, &c.

Also,
All the right, title, interest and claim of Jacob C Hoffer, deceased, in the hands of his administrators, of, in and to all that certain tract or piece of land, called "Coal Addition," situate on the northwest side of the River Allegheny, being Lot number one hundred and thirty-six (No 136) in Cunningham's District of Depreciation Lands; beginning at a Locust, thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-four, west two hundred perches to a Spanish-oak; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-seven, north two hundred perches to a white-oak; thence by Lot one hundred and fifty eight, east two hundred perches to a post; thence by Lot number one hundred and thirty-five, south two hundred perches to the place of beginning. Containing two hundred and thirty five acres and one hundred and thirty-five perches and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. On the premises are about 18 acres cleared, a two-story squared log house, a cabin and a stable. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Jacob C. Hoffer, deceased, at the suit of Jacob & Martin Schneider

Also,
All the right, title, interest and claim of Henry Mantle, of, in and to a tract of land situate in Mifflin township; bounded by lands of Jacob Mates, Christopher Horning's heirs, Baptist Hopper, James M'Anulty, and Peter Hewitt, containing one hundred and fourteen acres, more or less; on which are a squared log house, a barn, with about fifty acres of land cleared, six of which is first rate meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said Henry Mantle, at the suit of Christopher Stacker and John Work.
L. Stewart, Shff.
Sheriff's-Office, Pittsburgh, May 14, 1824. } 3t

PITTSBURGH
Flint Glass Manufactory.
Bakewell, Page & Bakewell,
RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that their establishment is in complete operation, and that they offer for sale, *at very reduced prices*, an elegant and extensive assortment of
Plain, Moulded, Cut and Engraved
FLINT GLASS WARE,
Of every description, together with a great variety of
CASTOR FRAMES, Japanned and plated, with moulded or cut bottles,
COMMODE & SIDEBOARD HANDLES, plain and cut,
Porter and Claret Bottles, Vials &c. &c.
☞ Cash given for Pot and Pearl Ashes and Black Salts.
Pittsburgh, March 5, 1824—3mo.

Bank Note Exchange.
CORRECTED semi-monthly, at N. Holmes's Exchange-Office, Market, between Second and Third Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pennsylvania.		*New-York.*	
U.S. Bank & bran.	par	City banks	par
Philadelphia banks	par	Troy & Albany	1
Bank of Pittsburgh	par	Mohawk bk Schenec.	1
Easton	par	Newburgh	1
Germantown	par	Orange county	1
Montgomery co.	par	Catskill	1
West-Chester	par	Bk of Columbia, Huds.	1
Farmers' bank Lanc.	par	Middle District	1
Harrisburgh	par	Auburn	1
Bucks county	par	Geneva	1
Lancaster bank,	dis. 1	Central bk. Cher. val.	1
Northampton	1	Chenango	1
Swatara	1	Utica bk. & branches	1
York bank	1	Ontario bk. at Utica	1
Chambersburgh	1	do at Canandaigua	1
Greensburgh	1	Plattsburgh	3
Brownsville	1	*Georgia.*	
Gettysburgh	1	St. bks. gen. $5&up.	4
Susquehanna Br. Co.	1	*Maryland.*	
Farmer's bk. Reading	1	Baltimore city bks.	par
Pittsburgh city bills	1½	City bk of Baltimore	3
Huntingdon	12½	George's county	1
Centre	10	Annap & br. Easton	1
Ohio.		Fredk co. Hav. deGra.	1
Bank of Steubenville	1	Westminster	1
F. & M. bank of Steub	1	Hagerstown	1
Mount Pleasant	1½	Williamsport	1
St. Clairsville	do	*New-Jersey.*	
Western Reserve	do	St. bk. at N. Brunsw.	1
Bank of Chillicothe	do	Trenton bank	1
Lancaster	do	New Brunswick bank	1
Marietta	do	State bk. at Trenton	1
Columbus	do	Mount Holley	1
Portsmouth	12½	Camden	1
Dayton	10	Cumberland	1
Kentucky.		Newark Insurance	1
Maysville	1½	State bk. at Morris	1
Indiana.		do at Elizabethtown	1
F. & M. Bk. Madison	12½	Sussex	1
Branch at Lawrenceb	50	Paterson bank	1
North Carolina.		*Connecticut.*	
State bk. & br. $5&up	4½	Eag. bk. payab. at N Y.	par
South Carolina.		N. Haven bk. do. do.	par
Charleston, $5 & up.	3	Bridgeport	1
Delaware.		Middletown bank	1
Bank of Delaware	par	Phœnix bk. Hartford	1
Wilmington & bran.	par	Derby bank	1
Commercial bk. Del.	par	*Virginia.*	
Farmers' bk. of Del.	par	Richmd & br. $5&up.	1
Bran. at New-Castle	par	Valley Bank & bran	1
do. at Wilmington	par	N. W bk. Wheeling	1
do. at Georgetown	par	*Rhode-Island.*	
Massachusetts.		Providence banks	3
Boston bks $5 & up.	par	Washington bk. West.	3
Springfield	3	Phœnix bank at do.	3
Hampsh. bk. N Hampt	3	N. E. Commercial bk	3
Salem	3	Other R.I. notes gen.	4
Worcester	3	*Vermont.*	
Other Mass. notes	3	Burlington	3
District Columbia gen.	1	*New Hampshire* gen.	3

From the New-York American.
We find that most of the intelligent presses in the country, concur in opinion with us, that Mr. Giles, of Virginia, is deranged. His last numbers, indeed, put the question beyond doubt, as may be seen by those who take the trouble to peruse the following extract. It will be recollected that Mr. Giles is treating of the Tariff Bill.

The sacred historian (says he) tells us *in substance*, that after six days' labor, God created the world; and on the sixth day he made one man out of the clay he had created; but God, finding it was not good for man to be alone, threw him into a deep sleep; and during his agreeable repose, took out one of his ribs; and metamorphosed it into a woman. This, according to the aforesaid account, is the foundation of the sexual system of the universe; although the development of its effects was postponed some time thereafter. But as the sacred historian has omitted to tell us, how the rib was replaced; as our own anatomical observations inform us, that there are now as many ribs on one side of a man, as on the other, and the same number on each side of a woman, as a man; all in like order, and symmetry; as such an operation is inscrutable to our finite perceptions; and it would be difficult for us finite mortals to comprehend, how the rib could have been replaced, after its metamorphosis into a woman; and as moreover, the sacred historian has altogether omitted to tell us, whether or not, the same modus operandi was observed in the creation of all other creatures, and things; some sceptical minds might raise some doubt, whether the sacred historian might not himself have been misinformed upon these points, through a tradition of nearly twenty-five hundred years, of barbarity, superstition, ignorance and fable; and whether some of the most material facts in relation to the principles of our creation, might not have been forgotten during so long a period; I do not mean to rely upon the recital altogether for the principles of man's creation. In stating my premises, I shall discard every thing which is not known, and may be doubted; and rely upon nothing, but what *is* known, and cannot be doubted.

I, LOUIS CHARLES, Duke of Navarre, Dauphin of France, announce to the citizens of the United States, that I possess sufficient proof that I am the son of Louis XVI, that I have just withdrawn myself from those who have kept me until this time prisoner in the Island of Cuba. I intend to have an abridged history of the different events of my life printed, which shall be made public, in order to counteract the efforts of all calumniators. If I am an impostor let me be transported to France in order to be tried by the laws of the kingdom. If my claim is just, what honor for the American nation to restore to France the rightful heir of a King, to whom it is under great obligations, and whose object would be to give peace to the world, and happiness to the Republic. The distress to which I am reduced after a long journey makes it necessary for me to request the national aid. Those who are willing to assist me are requested to call at Mrs. Nardin's, opposite the Centre Market, Pennsylvania avenue.
CHARLES X. King of France
Washington, 7th May, 1824.

New Commission House.
Robert Armstrong & Samuel Seay,
UNDER THE FIRM OF
ARMSTRONG & SEAY,
WILL transact all kinds of business on Commission. They occupy the large three story Brick Warehouse two doors above Josiah Nichol's corner, Market Street, Nashville, Ten. They will thankfully attend to all business confided to their care.
Nashville, March 1—[Ap. 16—3m.]

[illegible]

[illegible] May 31, 1824.

[illegible] has declared [illegible] a candidate for the office of Register-General.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

[illegible] many of the above depravities [illegible] the [illegible] of liberty [illegible] and of the Christian religion. The [illegible] party in this country is peculiarly [illegible] and [illegible] the common [illegible] to any [illegible] will be [illegible] to be [illegible] party in Pittsburgh [illegible]

[illegible] believe, sir, that we oppose this [illegible] with any bitterness of feeling [illegible] we are [illegible] and sick at heart—[illegible] the [illegible] in sorrow and [illegible] [illegible] deceived, denounced and persecuted, we have been traduced as slanderers and traitors; we have not indeed been murdered and robbed as were the Jews of the thirteenth century, or the Greeks of the present; but we have been called by every calumnious epithet; we have been styled "conspirators, traitors, tories, and blue lights."

Previous to the late gubernatorial election, a democratic committee in the county of Allegheny, proclaimed to the world, that the Federalists of Pennsylvania were traitors and murderers; that we assisted the enemy during the late war, and encouraged the savages to murder our frontier brethren. These charges we repelled with spirit and disdain; they were not calculated to mislead us; we proved them false, and there contented. We, then, flattered ourselves that, when the democratic party had succeeded in the election of Mr. [illegible], and had monopolized the "loaves and fishes," you would suffer us to pass along unnoticed. But we have been deceived. It was reserved for you, sir, a member of a Christian Church, and a warm and zealous advocate of the liberal and enlightened Jackson, to give us, at a time when party spirit had much abated, a blow which has unmanned us, and prostrated us in the dust. We are paralyzed and unable to repel this foul charge. We do most humbly beseech you to reflect again upon this matter; we appeal to you as a Christian and a Jacksonite—to "love mercy and do us justice." In your last paper you have called such men as Judge Biddle, Charles Chales, Ephraim Penthead, Matthew B. Lowrie, &c. *federalists!* With distracted minds and agonized hearts, we must exclaim, "*This is the unkindest cut of all.*"

The Federalists of Allegheny County.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"SHE IS IN HER FLURRY!"

THE friends of the Treasury Candidate, finding their cause desperate, perceiving that Crawford is losing ground in every part of the Union, and well knowing that a desperate effort is necessary to revive the drooping spirits of the mercenaries—have determined to make, in Pennsylvania, one last, convulsive effort.

This matter has been much discussed among them; various expedients have been suggested; it has, however, finally been determined to call a Convention at Lewistown or Sunbury.

There is in their way one great difficulty, and they are well aware of it. They know that three-fourths of the people are opposed to Congressional usurpations, and they know not how to get delegates appointed. If they call meetings of the "friends of Crawford," they are aware that their meetings will be so thin, that the Jacksonites will publish their numbers and their names to the world, and render their convention a mere *by-word*. On the other hand, if they attempt such a finesse as they adopted in Pittsburgh, in December last, by calling the proposed meetings by some equivocal title, such as "*meetings of the friends of the good old mode*," "*conciliatory meetings*,"—or "*fraternal associations of the republicans of* 1798," their more knowing folks are fearful that the republican party will not consent to be gulled in the first place, and laughed at afterwards. The manœuvre attempted by the caucusites in December last, was turned most effectually against them, and you know "a burnt child dreads the fire."

They have, however, determined to make one last, desperate, convulsive effort. That done, the "flurry" will pass, and the caucusites will become an inert and sluggish mass. R.

By a late fire at Harper's Ferry, Va. a building belonging to the U. S. Armory was destroyed, together with some valuable machinery, and a number of public arms. The editor of the Free Press says, $8,000 will replace the building, and $15,000 repair the loss to the government.

A bill has passed the lower house of Congress for improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi.

Post-Office, again!—Several letters recently mailed at Carlisle and Gettysburgh, for Baltimore, containing money, have also been stolen!—*Chambersb. Repos.*

Th. I. Bogert has resigned his seat in Congress, for the Register and Recorder's office of Northampton county!!—*Ib.*

[illegible]

City of Washington, Jan. 20th, 1824.

[illegible] I [illegible] of your letter [illegible] had [illegible] I have to request that these private letters of mine to you be safely preserved, as it may [illegible] necessary for me to ask for a certified copy of them. I have not a distinct recollection of your several letters to which mine are answers. If you know the date of your letter to me that Mr. Lowrie is possessed of, I will thank you to advise me, that I may write him for the original.

I am, sir, with due respect, your most obedient servant. ANDREW JACKSON.

James Monroe, President of the U. States.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1824.

Dear Sir: I have no knowledge of the date of the letter to which Mr. Lowrie refers, nor can I imagine in what manner any letter of mine to you or other friend should have got into the possession of any one. At the time that I was about to form an administration, I communicated freely with some members of Congress, who had supported with me in the war, and in whom I had perfect confidence. I also corresponded with some other friends at a distance. It was natural, at that time, that I should communicate to those near me the opinions of distinguished characters at a distance, as having weight in my decision, as to the arrangement. But I have no recollection of giving any copy of my views on the subject to any one. The copy in question, if correct, must be tortured on, for unfriendly purposes, and is breath of confidence, and has probably been purloined. I reflect writing you a letter in answer to your's recommending Colonel Drayton, in which I concurred with you in the great result that the President ought to be the head of this nation, rather than of a party, but thought that result could only be brought about by time, considering the circumstances in which we were then placed. By perusing your letters, I find that you essentially concurred with me in that sentiment, although you inclined to the opinion that such men as Col. Drayton, who had given such proofs of patriotism and devotion to the cause of his country, ought to be considered as having a just claim to the confidence of the government, and, in fact, to be considered as republicans. The copy of this letter I have not been able to find, nor do I recollect ever seeing it, or your letters, till within a few days past, since the year 1817.

To Mr. Lowrie's note I have given no answer, nor shall I. Let him take his course: we stand where we did. If my confidence, given at the time referred to, has been, in any manner abused or the letter been garbled, that is an incident which must dishonor the party guilty of such acts. I do not think that there is any thing in your letters which can injure you, nor in mine in reply to them, but the contrary. Defiance, by reserve and silence, is what the transaction, and all connected with the present movement, merit.

I have done what I could to moderate and put down party spirit, believing that, by so doing, I gave the best support in my power to our republican government. It can only be put down by the republican party, and, while that party is in power, by a magnanimous policy. Persecution would keep the federal party, which, at one time, was, in certain [illegible] of it, a monarchical one, alive, and give it force.

With sincere regard, I am, dear sir, your's, JAMES MONROE.

Gen. Andrew Jackson.

From the Columbian Observer.

Washington City, May 9, 1824.

Messrs. Simpson & Conrad—I send you copies of the correspondence which took place formerly between Mr. Monroe and General Jackson, on the subject of forming an Executive Cabinet in 1817. The letters treat also of treaties with the Indians, fortifications for the defence of the country; and concerning the sales of public lands. These objects, as having no relation to those matters which recently have been so much brought before the public, to wit, dividing out equally the cabinet, you can publish or not, as you please. The entire correspondence is given, that you may, if you choose to do so, lay it before the public. I assure you the copies sent contain every thing relative to the accusation heretofore made, and still persisted in by Mr. Lowrie.

Respectfully, JNO. H. EATON.

(No. 1.) General Jackson to Mr. Monroe.

Nashville, 2d Oct. 1816.

Dear Sir—I returned from the nation on the 12th inst. and seize the first moment from duty to write to you.

[illegible]

Having learned from General David Meriweather, that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the Department of War, I am induced as a friend to you and the government, to bring to your notice as a fit character to fill that office, Col. Wm. H. Drayton, late of the army of the U. States. I am not personally acquainted with Col. D. but believing it of the utmost importance that the office of Secretary of War, should be well filled, I have for some time, (thro' every source that has presented), been making inquiry on the subject. From information that I can rely on, [illegible] founded on facts and opinions of distinguished

[illegible] I have made, with great attentions, that part of [illegible] and policy of the [illegible] a just exposition, [illegible] I commanded the [illegible] Hartford Convention [illegible] had I commanded the [illegible] first out of my life, I should have [illegible] political leaders of the party.— [illegible] a disobedient court-martial would [illegible] them under the 2d section of the [illegible] rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States. These kind [illegible] although called federalists, are really nullifiers, and traitors to the constituted government. [illegible] of opinion that these are men, who are called federalists, that are honest, virtuous, and really [illegible] governments; and although they differ [illegible] and opinions with the republicans, [illegible] they will risk every thing in its defence.— [illegible] Experience in the last war has taught us to know that it is not those [illegible] who are greatest friends [illegible] in its defence.

The House of Lords had its Sempronius; America has had, and when I see a disposition with manly [illegible], but, when overruled by a majority, to support the orders of his country, [illegible] and danger, for a love of some [illegible] I serve, not by what name he is [illegible] I believe this to be true American worthy [illegible] of the country and all good men. Such characters, as those will never disgrace themselves [illegible] to their country. Such as they [illegible] to that of Col. Hk and believing in the [illegible], I am confident he was well [illegible] to fill the office with credit to himself and [illegible] to his country; and to aid you in the arduous [illegible] of the station a grateful country has called you [illegible]. I will just add, names are but bubbles, and sometimes used for the most wicked purposes. I will name one instance—I have once upon a time been called a Federalist. You will smile when I name the cause. When your country put up your name in opposition to Mr. M. I was one of those who gave you the preference, and for reason, that, in the event of a war, (which was then probable) you would [illegible] the vessel of state with more energy and ease. Every body knew I esteemed Mr. M. as one of the best of men, and a great civilian; but I always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell [illegible] upon blood and carnage with my composure, and of course not well fitted for a stormy sea. I was immediately branded with the epithet of federalist, and you share, but I trust when compared with the good old stamp of the true being known by its fruit, it was unjustly applied to either. To conclude, my dear sir, my whole letter was intended to put you on your guard against American Sempronius, that you might exercise your own judgment in the choice of your cabinet, by which, you would glide smoothly through your administration, with honor to yourself and benefit to your country. This was my motive, this the first wish of my heart, to see you, when I am in retirement endeavoring to nurse a broken and debilitated constitution, administering the government with the full approbation of all good men, pursuing an undeviating course, alone dictated by your own independent, mature judgment.

Very respectfully, your most ob't. ANDREW JACKSON.

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject, which relates to yourself as well as the government, I hope I may be permitted once more to obtrude my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the War Office to the Treasury, it is of the highest moment that some *proper and fit* person should be selected. Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are made to fill the heads of Departments. I mind not tell you that fresh air is, and have existed to an injurious degree, in the northern army. To fill the department of War with a character who has taken a part in these feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to a flame, which for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely. This, and other considerations induced me to enter on the inquiry for a character best fitted to fill that department—it has resulted in the selection of Col Wm. Drayton. Since my last to you, in which this subject was mentioned, General * * * has arrived here, who heartily concurs with me in the opinion that Col. Drayton is the best selection that can be made.

Pardon me, dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next Presidential term—they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend. I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection *Party* and *Party feelings* should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate the monster called Party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to eradicate those feelings which on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings, his conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not for a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice, pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefitted our country, and rendered illustrious its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembling patriot.

Accept assurances of my sincere friendship and believe me, respectfully, your obedient servant. ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. James Monroe.

(No. 3.) Mr. Monroe to General Jackson.

Washington City, Dec. 14, 1816.

Dear Sir—I have since my last to you had the pleasure of receiving two letters from you, the last of the 12th November. * * * *

It is very gratifying to me to receive your opinions on all subjects on which you will have the goodness to communicate them, because I have the utmost confidence in the soundness of your judgment, and purity of your intentions. I will give you my sentiments on the interesting subject in question, likewise, without reserve. I agree with you decidedly, in the principles, that the Chief Magistrate of the country ought not to be the head of a party; but of the nation itself. I am also of opinion that the members of the Federal party, who left it in the late war, and gallantly served their country in the field, have given proofs of patriotism and attachment to free government that entitle them to the highest confidence. In deciding however, how an administration ought to be formed, admitting the result to correspond with the wishes of my friends, many considerations claim attention, as on a proper estimate of them much may depend of the success of the administration, and even of the republican cause. We have been heretofore divided into two great parties. That some of the leaders of the Federal party entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government, I have been thoroughly convinced; and that they meant to work a change in it, by taking advantage of favorable circumstances, I am equally satisfied. It happened that I was a member of Congress under the confederation, just before the change made by the adoption of the present constitution, and afterwards of the Senate, beginning shortly after its adoption. In the former I served three years, and in the latter rather a longer term. In these stations, I saw indications of the kind suggested. It was an epoch at which the views of men, were most likely to unfold themselves, as if any thing favorable to a higher toned government was to be obtained, that was the time. The movement in France tended men, them, to test the opinions and principles of men, which were disclosed in a manner to leave no doubt on my mind, of what I have suggested.—No daring attempt was ever made, because there was no opportunity for it. I thought that Washington was opposed to their schemes, and not being able to take him with them, that they were forced in regard to him to work underhanded, using his name and standing with the nation, as far as circumstances permitted to serve their purposes. The opposition which was carried on with great firmness, checked the career of this party, and kept it within moderate limits. Many of the circumstances on which my opinion is founded, took place in debate and in session, and therefore find no place in any public documents. I am satisfied however, that sufficient proof exists, [illegible]

[illegible] I have made, with great attentions, that part of [illegible] and policy of the [illegible] a just exposition, [illegible] I commanded the [illegible] Hartford Convention [illegible] had I commanded the [illegible] first out of my life, I should have [illegible] political leaders of the party.— [illegible] a disobedient court-martial would [illegible] them under the 2d section of the [illegible] rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States. These kind [illegible] although called federalists, are really nullifiers, and traitors to the constituted government. [illegible] of opinion that these are men, who are called federalists, that are honest, virtuous, and really [illegible] governments; and although they differ [illegible] and opinions with the republicans, [illegible] they will risk every thing in its defence.— [illegible] Experience in the last war has taught us to know that it is not those [illegible] who are greatest friends [illegible] in its defence.

The House of Lords had its Sempronius; America has had, and when I see a disposition with manly [illegible], but, when overruled by a majority, to support the orders of his country, [illegible] and danger, for a love of some [illegible] I serve, not by what name he is [illegible] I believe this to be true American worthy [illegible] of the country and all good men. Such characters, as those will never disgrace themselves [illegible] to their country. Such as they [illegible] to that of Col. Hk and believing in the [illegible], I am, and was confident he was well [illegible] to fill the office with credit to himself and [illegible] to his country; and to aid you in the arduous [illegible] of the station a grateful country has called you [illegible]. I will just add, names are but bubbles, and sometimes used for the most wicked purposes. I will name one instance—I have once upon a time been called a Federalist. You will smile when I name the cause. When your country put up your name in opposition to Mr. M. I was one of those who gave you the preference, and for reason, that, in the event of a war, (which was then probable) you would [illegible] the vessel of state with more energy and ease. Every body knew I esteemed Mr. M. as one of the best of men, and a great civilian; but I always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell [illegible] upon blood and carnage with my composure, and of course not well fitted for a stormy sea. I was immediately branded with the epithet of federalist, and you share, but I trust when compared with the good old stamp of the true being known by its fruit, it was unjustly applied to either. To conclude, my dear sir, my whole letter was intended to put you on your guard against American Sempronius, that you might exercise your own judgment in the choice of your cabinet, by which, you would glide smoothly through your administration, with honor to yourself and benefit to your country. This was my motive, this the first wish of my heart, to see you, when I am in retirement endeavoring to nurse a broken and debilitated constitution, administering the government with the full approbation of all good men, pursuing an undeviating course, alone dictated by your own independent, mature judgment.

Very respectfully, your most ob't. ANDREW JACKSON.

(No. 5.) Mr. Monroe to General Jackson.

Washington, March 1, 1817.

Dear Sir—I wrote you a short letter lately, by General Bernard, and intended to have written you another, but had not time; indeed, so constantly have I been engaged, in highly important business, that I have not had a moment for my friends.

In the course of last summer, the President offered the department of war to Mr. Clay, who then declined it. Since it was known that the suffrages of my fellow-citizens had decided in my favor, I reserved to him the offer, which he again declined. My mind was immediately fixed on you, though I doubted whether I ought to wish to draw you from the command of the army of the south, where, in case of any emergency, no one could supply your place. At this moment, our friend Mr. Campbell called, and informed me that you wished me not to nominate you. In this state, I have resolved to nominate Governor Shelby, though it is uncertain whether he will serve. His experience, and long and meritorious services, give him a claim over younger men in that state or Ohio.

I shall take a person for the department of state from the Eastward, and Mr. Adams' claims, by long service in our diplomatic concerns, appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate. Mr. Crawford, it is expected, will remain in the Treasury. After all that has been said, I have thought, that I should put the administration more on national ground, by taking the Secretary of State from the Eastward, than from this quarter, or the S. or W. By this arrangement, there can be no cause to suspect undue combination for improper purposes. Each member will stand on his own merit, and the people respect us all according to our conduct. To each I will act impartially, and of each, expect the performance of his duty. While I am here, I shall make the administration, first, for the country, and its cause; secondly to give effect to the government of the people, through me, for the time of my appointment, not for the aggrandizement of any one. With great respect, and sincere regard, your's, JAMES MONROE.

(No. 6.) General Jackson to Mr. Monroe.

Nashville, March 18, 1817.

Dear Sir—I had the pleasure this day of receiving your letter of the 1st instant; that by General Bernard I have not received. I learn, by this day's mail, that he has reached Knoxville, and will be on in a few days.

My friend Judge Campbell, was fully authorized by me to make the communication to you that he did, and I hope gave you fully my reasons for my determination and wishes on that head.

I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the best selection to fill the department of state that could have been made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced will give general satisfaction. No person stands higher in my estimation than Gov. Shelby; he is a well tried patriot, and I have no doubt, if he accepts, will, with a virtuous zeal, so far as his abilities may enable him, discharge the duties of his office. But, sir, I cannot disguise my feelings on this occasion—that sincere friendship I have for you, and my anxious solicitude for your public and private welfare, compel me to be candid, and say to you, that the acquirements of this worthy man are not competent to a discharge of the multiplied duties of the department of war. I hope, therefore, he may decline the acceptance of the office; for, should he accept, I am afraid he will not add much splendor to his present well earned standing as a public character. Should he accept, be assured, that as long as I remain in the army, it will afford me great pleasure to obey your orders through him, and to render his duty easy and pleasant, as far as it may be in my power.

I am aware of the difficulties that surround you; but the plan you have adopted, of making all considerations subservient to the general weal, will bring you to retirement with the applause of all the virtuous, wise and good; and if properly seconded by the Congress of the United States, (of which I have much fear) will enable you to place the Union in a state of security and prosperity that cannot be shaken by foreign convulsions. To this end, you can calculate with confidence on all my feeble exertions, so long as my constitution may enable me to be useful. I have been looking forward to the period when, under your guidance, our government would be in the full tide of successful experiment; when I could retire from public life to endeavor to regain a much enfeebled constitution. Should you be properly seconded in your views, the period will arrive as soon as the measures you adopt for the defence of the frontier, are carried into effect—by a completion of those fortifications that have been, or may be selected for its defence, foundries and armories established, the militia organized and classed. *Then we will have peace*—for then we will be prepared for war. Every man with a gun in his hand, all Europe combined cannot hurt us, and all the world will be anxious to be upon friendly terms with us, because all the world will see we wish peace with all, but are prepared for defence against those who would wantonly infringe our national rights.

Accept assurances of my best wishes, and believe me to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant. ANDREW JACKSON

(No. 4.) General Jackson to Mr. Monroe.

Nashville, Jan. 6th, 1817.

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th Dec. last, which I have perused with great interest and much satisfaction.

Your ideas of the importance of the late acquired Territory from the Indians, are certainly correct, and all the importance you attach to it, will be realised. The sooner these lands are brought into market, a permanent security will be given to what I deem the most important, as well as the most valuable part of the Union. The country once settled, our fortifications of defence in the lower country completed, all Europe will cease to look at it with an eye to conquest. There is no other point of the Union (America united) that combined Europe can expect to invade with success.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter, as well as this, I gave you my crude ideas with the candor of a friend. I am much gratified that you received them as I intended; it was the purest friendship for you individually, combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing to you. The importance of the station you were about to fill to our country and yourself—the injury in reputation, that the Chief Magistrate may sustain from the acts of a weak minister—the various interests that will arise to recommend for office their favorite candidate—and from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our nation and national character (by the wickedness or weakness of our war minister) induced me to give you my candid opinion on the importance of the character that should fill this office. I had made, for this purpose, the most extensive inquiry, from the most impartial sources, for the most fit character, possessing virtue, talents, honor and energy, and all united in the individual named. I am fully impressed with the propriety as well as the policy you have pointed out, of taking the Heads of Department from the four grand sections of the United States, where each section can afford a character of equal fitness, where that cannot be done, fitness, and not locality, ought to govern, the executive being entitled to the best talents, when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the Union can afford.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1824.

We are authorized to state, that Mr. DENNING B. M'NAIR has determined not to be a candidate for the office of Brigadier-General.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To Mr. Logan, Editor of the Beaver Argus.

"*To spare the prostrate,*" is alike the dictate, of sound policy, of humanity, and of the Christian religion. The propriety of this course is powerfully inculcated in Gen. Jackson's late memorable and admirable letter to Mr. Kremer. It seems however, from a late paragraph of yours, that the course there recommended is too upright and too highminded to be pursued by the dominant party in Pennsylvania.

Do not believe, sir, that we express this sentiment with any bitterness of feeling. No, sir, we are faint and sick at heart—we make the assertion in sorrow and lowliness of spirit.

To prove it, look at the situation of the federal party: for the last twenty-three years it has been deplorable indeed. We have been proscribed, denounced and persecuted; we have been treated as felons and outlaws; we have not indeed been murdered, and robbed as were the Jews of the thirteenth century, or the Greeks of the present; but we have been called by every odious epithet; we have been styled "aristocrats, traitors, tories, and blue lights."

Previous to the late gubernatorial election, a democratic committee in the county of Allegheny, proclaimed to the world, that the federalists of Pennsylvania were traitors and murderers; that we assisted the enemy during the late war, and encouraged the savages to murder our frontier brethren. These charges we repelled with spirit and disdain; they were not calculated to unman us; we proved them false, and were content. We, then, flattered ourselves that, when the democratic party had succeeded in the election of Mr. Shulze, and had monopolized the "loaves and fishes," you would suffer us to pass along unnoticed. But we have been deceived. It was reserved for you, sir, a member of a Christian Church, and a warm and zealous advocate of the liberal and highminded Jackson, to give us, at a time when party spirit had much abated, a blow which has unmanned us, and prostrated us in the dust. We are paralyzed and unable to repel this foul charge. We do most humbly beseech you to reflect again upon this matter; we appeal to you as a Christian and a Jacksonite—to "love mercy and do us justice." In your last paper you have called such men as Judge Riddle, Charles Shaler, Ephraim Pentland, Matthew B. Lowrie, &c. *federalists!* With distracted minds and agonized hearts, we must exclaim, "*This is the unkindest cut of all.*"

The Federalists of Allegheny County.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

"SHE IS IN HER FLURRY!"

THE friends of the Treasury Candidate, finding their cause desperate, perceiving that Crawford is losing ground in every part of the Union, and well knowing that a desperate effort is necessary to revive the drooping spirits of the mercenaries—have determined to make, in Pennsylvania, one last, convulsive effort.

This matter has been much discussed among them; various expedients have been suggested; it has, however, finally been determined to call a Convention at Lewistown or Sunbury.

There is in their way one great difficulty, and they are well aware of it. They know that three-fourths of the people are opposed to Congressional usurpations, and they know not how to get delegates appointed. If they call meetings of the "friends of Crawford," they are aware that their meetings will be so thin, that the Jacksonites will publish their numbers and their names to the world, and render their convention a mere *by-word*. On the other hand, if they attempt such a finesse as they adopted in Pittsburgh, in December last, by calling the proposed meetings by some equivocal title, such as "*meetings of the friends of the good old mode*," "*conciliatory meetings*,"—or "*fraternal associations of the republicans of* 1798," their more knowing folks are fearful that the republican party will not consent to be gulled in the first place, and laughed at afterwards. The manœuvre attempted by the caucusites in December last, was turned most effectually against them, and you know "a burnt child dreads the fire."

They have, however, determined to make one last, desperate, convulsive effort. That done, the "flurry" will pass, and the caucusites will become an inert and sluggish mass. R.

By a late fire at Harper's Ferry, Va. a building belonging to the U. S. Armory was destroyed, together with some valuable machinery, and a number of public arms. The editor of the Free Press says, $9,000 will replace the building, and $15,000 repair the loss to the government.

A bill has passed the lower house of Congress for improving the navigation of the Ohio and Mississippi.

Post-Office, again!—Several letters recently mailed at Carlisle and Gettysburgh, for Baltimore, containing money, have also been stolen!—*Chambersb. Repos.*

Th. J. Rogers has resigned his seat in Congress, for the Register and Recorder's office of Northampton county!!—*Ib.*

From the National Intelligencer.

MR. MONROE AND GENERAL JACKSON.

The following is the correspondence of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Monroe, relative to the letter on the subject of forming a cabinet in 1817. A copy of the entire correspondence will, probably, in a day or two be laid before the public, through the columns of the Intelligencer.

City of Washington, Jan. 16th, 1824.

SIR,—Having written a letter in answer to one from you, I think, in the early part of 1817, giving my opinion of certain characters which you had named, and who had been recommended to you for your executive council and heads of departments; and not having any copy here, will you have the goodness to furnish me a copy of that letter. If that is not convenient, send me, this evening, if you please, the original, which shall be returned to you, as soon as I take a copy. Your compliance will oblige me.

I am, very respectfully, your friend,

ANDREW JACKSON,

JAMES MONROE, President of the U. States.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1824.

DEAR SIR: Since the receipt of your's of this day, asking for your letter addressed to me about the time I came into this office, I have been engaged in searching for it among my papers, but have not yet found it. I very well recollect the letter, as well as my answer to it, and well know that I have both, and that the difficulty experienced in finding them probably from my having taken too good care of them. I will continue my search to-morrow, and I hope with better success, unless I may have left them in the country. Your letter did you honor. It expressed noble and manly sentiments, having for their object the preservation of our Republican Government, by a generous exercise of power, by the Republican party, in a way to inspire general confidence, and draw the Union together. I hope, however, to find your letter to-morrow, and in which event I will send it to you.

With great respect and sincere regard, yours,

JAMES MONROE.

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1824.

SIR: The four private letters heretofore addressed to you by me, to wit, of the 22d October, and November 12, 1816; January 6, and March 13, 1817; and which were last evening handed me by Mr. Hay, are returned to you. The day is too inclement for me to go out, or I should have handed them to you myself, as requested by Mr. Hay, and promised by me.

Mr. Hay showed me Mr. Lowrie's note. I could not discover from it the date of your letter which he had obtained. I have to request that these private letters of mine to you be safely preserved, as it may become necessary for me to ask for a certified copy of them. I have not a distinct recollection of your several letters to which mine are answers. If you know the date of your letter to me that Mr. Lowrie is possessed of, I will thank you to advise me, that I may write home for the original.

I am, sir, with due respect, your most obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

JAMES MONROE, President of the U. States.

Washington, Feb. 22, 1824.

DEAR SIR: I have no knowledge of the date of the letter to which Mr. Lowrie refers, nor can I imagine in what manner any letter of mine to you or other friend should have got into the possession of any one. At the time that I was about to form an administration, I communicated freely with some members of Congress, who had co-operated with me in the war, and in whom I had perfect confidence. I also corresponded with some other friends at a distance. It was natural, at that time, that I should communicate to those near me the opinions of distinguished characters at a distance, as having weight in my decision, as to the arrangement. But I have no recollection of giving any copy of my views on the subject to any one. The copy in question, if correct, must be resorted to, for unfriendly purposes, and in breach of confidence, and has probably been purloined. I recollect writing you a letter in answer to your's recommending Colonel Drayton, in which I concurred with you in the great result that the President ought to be the head of this nation, rather than of a party, but thought that result could only be brought about by time, considering the circumstances in which we were then placed. By perusing your letters, I find that you executially concurred with me in that sentiment, although you inclined to the opinion that such men as Col. Drayton, who had given such proofs of patriotism and devotion to the cause of his country, ought to be considered as having a just claim to the confidence of the government, and, in fact, to be considered as republicans. The copy of this letter I have not been able to find, nor do I recollect ever seeing it, or your letters, till within a few days past, since the year 1817.

To Mr. Lowrie's note I have given no answer, nor shall I. Let him take his course: we stand where we did. If my confidence, given at the time referred to, has been, in any manner abused or the letter been purloined, that is an incident which must dishonor the party guilty of such acts. I do not think that there is any thing in your letters which can injure you, nor in mine in reply to them, but the contrary. Defiance, by reserve and silence, is what the transaction, and all connected with the present movement, merits.

I have done what I could to moderate and put down party spirit, believing that, by so doing, I gave the best support in my power to our republican government. It can only be put down by the republican party, and, while that party is in power, by a magnanimous policy. Persecution would keep the federal party, which, at one time, was, in certain members of it, a monarchical one, alive, and give it force.

With sincere regard, I am, dear sir, your's,

JAMES MONROE.

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

From the Columbian Observer.

Washington City, May 9, 1824.

Messrs. Simpson & Conrad—I send you copies of the correspondence which took place formerly between Mr. Monroe and General Jackson, on the subject of forming an Executive Cabinet in 1817. The letters treat also of treaties with the Indians, fortifications for the defence of the country; and concerning the sales of public lands. These objects, as having no relation to those matters which recently have been so much brought before the public, to wit, dividing out equally the cabinet, you can publish or not, as you please. The entire correspondence is given, that you may, if you choose to do so, lay it before the public. I assure you the copies sent contain every thing relative to the accusation heretofore made, and still persisted in by Mr. Lowrie.

Respectfully,

JNO. H. EATON.

(No. 1.) General Jackson to Mr. Monroe.

Nashville, 2d Oct. 1816.

Dear Sir—I returned from the nation on the 12th inst. and seize the first moment from duty to write to you.

* * * * *

Having learned from General David Merryweather, that Mr. Crawford is about to retire from the Department of War, I am induced as a friend to you and the government, to bring to your notice as a fit character to fill that office, Col. Wm. H. Drayton, late of the army of the U. States. I am not personally acquainted with Col. D but believing it of the utmost importance that the office of Secretary of War, should be well filled, I have for some time, thro' every source that has presented, been making inquiry on the subject. From information that I can rely on, his minds is, that he is a man of fine principles of honor and honesty, of military experience and pride; possessing handsome talents as a lawyer and statesman. I am told before the war he was ranked with the Federalists, but the moment his country was threatened, he abandoned private cause, and a lucrative practice, for the tented field. Such acts as these speak louder than words—"The tree is best known by its fruit," and such a man as this, it matters not what he is called, will always act like a true American. Whether he would accept the appointment I cannot say, but if he would, his talents, experience and energy, would prove highly useful to his country. It is all important in peace and in war, as you well know, to have this office well filled. At present, when there exists such strife in the army as appears in the north; it is important to select a character of such firmness and energy as cannot be swayed from the strict rule of justice. From every information I have received, Col. Drayton fills this character, and is better qualified to execute the duties of the Department of War, than any other character I have any knowledge of, either personally or from information. It is said here * * * is spoken of to succeed Mr. Crawford. Rest assured this will not do; when I say this, I wish you to understand me that he does not possess sufficient capacity, stability or energy—the three necessary qualifications for a war officer. These hints proceed from the purest motives, that you may be supported in your administration, by the best talents and virtue of our country, that you may be hailed in your retirement from the executive chair with that unanimous approbation that has brought you to it.

Very respectfully your ob't

ANDREW JACKSON.

James Monroe, President of the U. States.

(No. 2.) General Jackson to Mr. Monroe.

Nashville, November 12, 1816.

* * * * *

Being deeply impressed with the importance of another subject, which relates to yourself as well as the government, I hope I may be permitted once more to obtrude my opinions. In filling the vacancy occasioned by the transfer of Mr. Crawford from the War Office to the Treasury, it is of the highest moment that some *proper and fit* person should be selected. Your happiness and the nation's welfare materially depend upon the selections which are made to fill the Heads of Department. I need not tell you that feuds exist, and have existed to an injurious degree, in the northern army. To fill the department of War with a character who has taken a part in those feuds, or whose feelings have been enlisted on the side of party, will be adding fuel to a flame, which for the good of the service, already burns too fiercely. This, and other considerations induced me to enter on the inquiry for a character best fitted to fill that department—it has resulted in the selection of Col Wm. Drayton. Since my last to you, in which this subject was mentioned, General * * * has arrived here, who heartily concurs with me in the opinion that Col. Drayton is the best selection that can be made.

Pardon me, dear sir, for the following remarks concerning the next Presidential term—they are made with the sincerity and freedom of a friend I cannot doubt they will be received with feelings similar to those which have impelled me to make them. Every thing depends on the selection of your ministry. In every selection *Party* and *Party feelings* should be avoided. Now is the time to exterminate the monster called Party spirit. By selecting characters most conspicuous for their probity, virtue, capacity and firmness, without any regard to party, you will go far to eradicate those feelings which on former occasions threw so many obstacles in the way of government, and perhaps have the pleasure and honor of uniting a people heretofore politically divided. The Chief Magistrate of a great and powerful nation should never indulge in party feelings, his conduct should be liberal and disinterested, always bearing in mind that he acts for the whole, and not for a part of the community. By this course you will exalt the national character, and acquire for yourself a name as imperishable as monumental marble. Consult no party in your choice, pursue the dictates of that unerring judgment which has so long and so often benefitted our country, and rendered illustrious its rulers. These are the sentiments of a friend; they are the feelings, if I know my own heart, of an undissembling patriot.

Accept assurances of my sincere friendsip, and believe me, respectfully, your obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON.

The Hon. James Monroe.

(No. 3.) Mr. Monroe to General Jackson.

Washington City, Dec. 14, 1816.

Dear Sir—I have since my last to you had the pleasure of receiving two letters from you, the last of the 12th November. * * * *

It is very gratifying to me to receive your opinions on all subjects on which you will have the goodness to communicate them, because I have the utmost confidence in the soundness of your judgment, and purity of your intentions. I will give you my sentiments on the interesting subject in question, likewise, without reserve I agree with you decidedly, in the principles, that the Chief Magistrate of the country ought not to be the head of a party; but of the nation itself. I am also of opinion that the members of the Federal party, who left it in the late war, and gallantly served their country in the field, have given proofs of patriotism and attachment to free government that entitle them to the highest confidence. In deciding however, how an administration ought to be formed, admitting the result to correspond with the wishes of my friends, many considerations claim attention, as on a proper estimate of them much may depend of the success of the administration, and even of the republican cause. We have been heretofore divided into two great parties. That some of the leaders of the Federal party entertained principles unfriendly to our system of government, I have been thoroughly convinced; and that they meant to work a change in it, by taking advantage of favorable circumstances, I am equally satisfied. It happened that I was a member of Congress under the confederation, just before the change made by the adoption of the present constitution, and afterwards of the Senate, beginning shortly after its adoption. In the former I served three years, and in the latter rather a longer term. In these stations, I saw indications of the kind suggested. It was an epoch at which the views of men, were most likely to unfold themselves, as if any thing favorable to a higher toned government was to be obtained, that was the time. The movement in France tended also, then, to test the opinions and principles of men, which were disclosed in a manner to leave no doubt on my mind, of what I have suggested.—No daring attempt was ever made, because there was no opportunity for it. I thought that Washington was opposed to their schemes, and not being able to take him with them, that they were forced in regard to him to work underhanded, using his name and standing with the nation, as far as circumstances permitted to serve their purposes. The opposition which was carried on with great firmness, checked the cause of this party, and kept it within moderate limits. Many of the circumstances on which my opinion is founded, took place in debate and in society, and therefore find no place in any public document. I am satisfied however, that sufficient proof exists, founded on facts and opinions of distinguished individuals which became public, to justify that which I had formed.

The contest between the parties never ceased, from its commencement to the present time, nor do I think that it can be said now to have ceased.—You saw the height to which the opposition was carried in the late war; the embarrassment it gave the government, the aid it gave the enemy. The victory at New Orleans, for which we owe you so much, and the gallant freemen who fought under you, and the honorable peace which took place at the time, have abashed that opposition, if they have not overwhelmed it. I may add, that the daring measure of the Hartford Convention, which enfolded views which had been, long before, entertained, but never so fully understood, contributed also, in an eminent degree to reduce the opposition to its present state. It is under such circumstances, that the election of a successor to Mr. Madison has taken place, and that a new administration is to commence its service. The election has been made by the republican party, supposing that it has succeeded, and of a person known to be devoted to that cause. How shall he act? How organize the administration, so far as is dependent on him, when in that station? How fill the vacancies existing at that time?

My candid opinion is that the dangerous purposes, which I have adverted to, were never adopted, if they were known, especially in their full extent, by any large portion of the federal party, but were confined to certain leaders, and they principally to the eastward. The manly and patriotic conduct of a large proportion of that party in the other states, I might, perhaps say of all who had an opportunity of displaying it, is a convincing proof of this fact. But still, southern and eastern Federalists have been connected together as a party; have acted together heretofore, and although their conduct has been different of late especially, yet the distinction between republicans and federalists, even in the southern and middle and western states, has not been fully done away. To give effect to free government, and secure it from future danger, ought not its decided friends who stood firm in the day of trial, to be principally relied on? Would not the association of any of their opponents, in the administration itself, wound their feelings, or, at least, of very many of them to the injury of the republican cause? Might it not be considered by the other party, as an offer to compromise with them, which would lessen the ignominy due to the council, which produced the Hartford Convention, and thereby have a tendency to revive that party, on its former principles? My impression is, that the administration should rest, strongly, on the republican party, including towards the other, a spirit of moderation, and evincing a desire to discriminate between its members, and to bring the whole into the republican fold, as quick as possible. Many men, very distinguished for their talents, are of opinion, that the existence of the federal party is necessary to keep union and order in the republican ranks, that is, that free government cannot exist without parties. This is not my opinion. That the ancient republics were always divided into parties; that the English government is maintained by an opposition, that is, by an opposition to the ministry, I well know. But I think that the cause of those divisions is to be found in certain defects of those governments, rather than in human nature, and that we have happily avoided those defects in our system. The first object is to learn the cause, which can be done by those who are devoted to it, only, and of course by keeping them together; or in other words, by not disgusting them, by too hasty an act of liberality to the other party, thereby breaking the generous spirit of the republican party, and keeping alive that of the federal. The second is, to prevent the organization, and revival of the federal party, which, if my hypothesis is true, that the existence of parties is not necessary to free government, and, the other opinion, which I have advanced, is well founded, that the great body of the federal party are republican, will not be found impracticable. To accomplish both objects, and thereby exterminate all party divisions in our country, and give new strength and stability to our government in a great undertaking not easily executed. I am nevertheless decidedly of opinion that it may be done, and should the experiment fail, I shall conclude that its failure was imputable, more to the want of correct knowledge of all circumstances claiming attention and of sound judgment in the measures adopted, than to any other cause. I agree, I think, perfectly with you in the great object, that moderation should be shown to the federal party, and even a generous policy adopted towards it; the only difference between us seems to be, how far shall the spirit be indulged in the onset; and it is to make you thoroughly acquainted with my views on this highly important subject, that I have written to you so fully on it. Of the gentlemen of whom you have spoken, I think as you do, of which I gave him proof when in the department of war, by placing him in the board of officers for digesting and reporting a system of discipline for the army, and afterwards by other tokens of confidence, and I add with pleasure, that I should be gratified, regarding the feelings and claims above stated, to find an opportunity at a proper time hereafter, should the event in contemplation occur, to add other proofs of my good opinion and respect for him.

In the formation of an Administration it appears to me, that the representative principle ought to be respected in a certain degree at least, and that a head of a department, (there being four) should be taken from the four sections of the Union, the East, the Middle, the South and the West. This principle should not be always adhered to; great emergences and transcendent talents would always justify a departure from it. But it would produce a good effect to attend to it when practicable. Each part of the Union would be gratified by it, and the knowledge of local details and means which would be thereby brought into the cabinet, would be useful. I am in no wise committed in respect to any one, but free to act, according to my judgment, in which I am thankful for the opinions of my friends, and particularly for yours.

* * * * * *

This letter you will perceive, is highly confidential; a relation which I wish always to exist between us. Write me as you have done, without reserve, and the more so, the more gratifying your communications will be.

With great respect and sincere regard, yours,

Signed JAMES MONROE.

(No. 4.) General Jackson to Mr. Monroe.

Nashville, Jan. 6th, 1817.

Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th Dec. last, which I have perused with great interest and much satisfaction. Your ideas of the importance of the late acquired Territory from the Indians, are certainly correct, and all the importance you attach to it, will be realised. The sooner these lands are brought into market, a permanent security will be given to what I deem the most important, as well as the most valuable part of the Union. The country once settled, our fortifications of defence in the lower country completed, all Europe will cease to look at it with an eye to conquest. There is no other point of the Union (America united) that combined Europe can expect to invade with success.

On the other subjects embraced in my letter, as well as this, I gave you my crude ideas with the candor of a friend. I am much gratified that you received them as I intended; it was the purest friendship for you individually, combined with the good of our country, that dictated the liberty I took in writing to you. The importance of the station you were about to fill to our country and yourself—the injury in reputation, that the Chief Magistrate may sustain from the acts of a weak minister—the various interests that will arise to recommend for office their favorite candidate—and from experience in the late war, the mischief that did arise to our nation and national character (by the wickedness or weakness of our war minister) induced me to give you my candid opinion on the importance of the character that should fill this office. I had made, for this purpose, the most extensive inquiry, from the most impartial sources, for the most fit character, possessing virtue, talents, honor and energy, and all united in the individual named. I am fully impressed with the propriety as well as the policy you have pointed out, of taking the Heads of Department from the four grand sections of the United States, where each section can afford a character of equal fitness; where that cannot be done, fitness, and not locality, ought to govern, the executive being entitled to the best talents, when combined with other necessary qualifications, that the Union can afford.

I have read, with much attention, that part of your letter on the rise, progress and policy of the Federalists—it is, in my opinion, a just exposition, and I am free to acknowledge, had I command at the military department where the Hartford Convention met, if it had been the last act of my life, I should have punished the three principal leaders of the party. I am certain an independent court-martial would have condemned them under the 2d section of the act establishing rules and regulations for the government of the army of the United States. The mass of men, although called federalists, are not traitors, nor anarchists, and traitors to the constituted government. But I am of opinion that there are many, who are called federalists, that are honest, virtuous and patriotic citizens, attached to our government; and although they may differ in many respects and opinions with the republicans, yet in many respects and opinions with the republicans, still they will risk every thing in its defence. It is, therefore a favorite adage of mine, that "the tree is known by its fruit." Experience in the late trying war has taught me to know that it is not the party who cry patriotism loudest, who are most attached to their country, or will risk most in its defence.

The Senate of Rome had its Sempronius Asellio, who has her's, and when I see a character with manly firmness, give his opinion, but, when overruled by the majority, fly to support the eagles of his country, meet every privation and danger, for a love of country and its security, I care not by what name he is called; I believe him to be a true American worthy of the confidence of his country and all good men. Such characters, as these will never disgrace themselves, or do an act injurious to their country. Such a character given to me of Col. D. and believing to the recommendation, I am, and was confident he was well qualified to fill the office with credit to himself, benefit to his country; and to aid you in the arduous duty of the station a grateful country has called you to fill. I will just add, names are but bubbles, and sometimes used for the most wicked purposes. I will name one instance—I have once upon a time been called a Federalist. You will smile when I name the cause. When your country put up your name in opposition to Mr. M. I was one of those who gave you the preference, and for reason, that, in the event of a war, (which was then probable) you would steer the vessel of state with more energy and success. Every body knew I esteemed Mr. M. as one of the best of men, and a great civilian; but I always believed that the mind of a philosopher could not dwell upon blood and carnage with any composure, and of course not well fitted for a stormy sea. I was immediately branded with the epithet of federalist, and you also, but I trust when compared with the good old adage of the tree being known by its fruit, it was unjustly applied to either. To conclude, my dear sir, my whole letter was intended to put you on your guard against American Sempronius, that you might exercise your own judgment in the choice of your own ministry, by which, you would glide smoothly through your administration, with honor to yourself and benefit to your country. This was my motive, this the first wish of my heart, to see you, when I am in retirement endeavoring to nurse a broken and debilitated constitution, administering the government with the full approbation of all good men, pursuing an undeviating course, alone dictated by your own independent, mature judgment.

Very respectfully, your most ob't.

ANDREW JACKSON.

(No. 5.) Mr. Monroe to General Jackson.

Washington, March 1, 1817.

Dear Sir—I wrote you a short letter lately, by General Bernard, and intended to have written you another, but had not time; indeed, so constantly have I been engaged, in highly important business, that I have not had a moment for my friends.

In the course of last summer, the President offered the department of war to Mr. Clay, who then declined it. Since it was known that the suffrages of my fellow-citizens had decided in my favor, I reserved to him the offer, which he again declined. My mind was immediately fixed on you, though I doubted whether I ought to wish to draw you from the command of the army of the south, where, in case of any emergency, no one could supply your place. At this moment, our friend Mr. Campbell called, and informed me that you wished me not to nominate you. In this state, I have resolved to nominate Governor Shelby, though it is uncertain whether he will serve. His experience, and long and meritorious services, give him a claim over younger men in that state or Ohio.

I shall take a person for the department of state from the Eastward, and Mr. Adams' claims, by long service in our diplomatic concerns, appearing to entitle him to the preference, supported by his acknowledged abilities and integrity, his nomination will go to the Senate. Mr Crawford, it is expected, will remain in the Treasury. After all that has been said, I have thought, that I should put the administration more on national ground, by taking the Secretary of State from the Eastward, than from this quarter, or the S. or W. By this arrangement, there can be no cause to suspect unfair combination for improper purposes. Each member will stand on his own merit, and the people respect us all according to our conduct. To each I will act impartially, and of each, expect the performance of his duty. While I am here, I shall make the administration, first, for the country, and its cause; secondly to give effect to the government of the people, through me, for the time of my appointment, not for the aggrandizement of any one. With great respect, and sincere regard, your's,

JAMES MONROE.

(No. 6.) General Jackson to Mr. Monroe.

Nashville, March 18, 1817.

Dear Sir—I had the pleasure this day of receiving your letter of the 1st instant; that by General Bernard I have not received. I learn, by this day's mail, that he has reached Knoxville, and will be on in a few days.

My friend Judge Campbell, was fully authorized by me to make the communication to you that he did, and I hope gave you fully my reasons for my determination and wishes on that head.

I have no hesitation in saying, you have made the best selection to fill the department of state that could have been made. Mr. Adams, in the hour of difficulty will be an able helpmate, and I am convinced will give general satisfaction. No person stands higher in my estimation than Gov. Shelby; he is a well tried patriot, and I have no doubt, if he accepts, will, with a virtuous zeal, as far as his abilities may enable him, discharge the duties of his office. But, sir, I cannot disguise my feelings on this occasion—that sincere friendship I have for you, and my anxious solicitude for your public and private welfare, compel me to be candid, and say to you, that the appointments of this worthy man are not competent to the charge of the multiplied duties of the department of war. I hope, therefore, he may decline the acceptance of the office; for, should he accept, I am afraid he will not add much splendor to his present well earned standing as a public character. Should he accept, be assured, that as long as I remain in the army, it will afford me great pleasure to show my orders through him, and to render his duty easy and pleasant, as far as it may be in my power.

I am aware of the difficulties that surround you, but the plan you have adopted, of making all considerations subservient to the general weal, will bring you to retirement with the applause of all the virtuous, wise and good; and if properly seconded by the Congress of the United States, (of which I much fear) will enable you to place the Union in a state of security and prosperity that cannot be shaken by foreign convulsions. To this end, you may rely late with confidence on all my feeble exertions, as long as my constitution may enable me to act. If I have been looking forward to the period when, under your guidance, our government would be in the full tide of successful experiment; when I could withdraw from public life to endeavor to regain a much enfeebled constitution. Should you be properly seconded in your views, the period will arrive as soon as the measures you adopt for the defence of the country are carried into effect—by a completion of those fortifications that have been, or may be selected for its defence, foundries and armories established, the militia organized and classed. *Then we will have peace*, for then we will be prepared for war. Every man with a gun in his hand, all Europe combined will not hurt us, and all the world will be anxious to be on friendly terms with us, because all the world will know we wish peace with all, but are prepared for war against those who would wantonly infringe on our national rights.

Accept assurances of my best wishes, and believe me to be, respectfully, your most obedient servant.

ANDREW JACKSON

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1824.

Appointment by the President.

The Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS, to be Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the room of the Hon. Jonathan B. Walker, deceased.

Appointments by the Governor.

Gabriel Hiester, jun. of Berks county, to be Surveyor General, in the room of Samuel Coulson.

Judias Dickerson, of Washington county, to be Secretary of the Land Office, in the place of James Brady.

Ebenezer G. Bradford, Esq. of Sunbury Northumberland county, president judge of the District court composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lancaster, vice, James D. Hemphill, Esq. resigned.

The Columbian Observer has given the correspondence between President Monroe and General Jackson entire; but to save room, we omit those parts of it which relate to Indian affairs, as not having any bearing on the question now agitated. The omissions are marked by asterisks.

Mr. Lowrie, of the Beaver Argus, has turned the Pittsburgh smears into all sorts to the federal ranks. We protest against the imputation of these smears carried out with the falsehoods in support of the country, during the late war. "The true is known by its fruits."

Mr. Lowrie has secured an enviable "inheritance for his children,"—a posthumous *letter*, part of which is in President Monroe's own hand writing. Precious relic! long will it be an *heir-loom* in the Lowrie family!

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Grand Jury attending the Circuit Court in Baltimore, opened a poll for President: Jackson had 14, Adams 7, Crawford 9 votes.

At a muster in Gates county, North Carolina, the votes were, for Jackson 70—none for any other candidate.

At a public sale in the same county, Jackson had 27, Adams 3, Crawford 2, and Clay 1.

At a muster of a Volunteer company, at Millville, Ohio, the company and persons present, amounting to 250, voted unanimously for Jackson!

We observe in the papers a great number of elections such as the above, tending to show the popularity of Gen. Jackson. We may add, that the Grand Jury of this city, at its late session, voted upon the Presidential question as follows

For Jackson	18
Adams	4

Since preparing the above, the following has been handed to us

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

AT a meeting, held on board the Steam-Boat *General Pike*, on the 19th inst. for the purpose of nominating the most suitable person for the President of the United States: Motion was made and seconded, that John Shire, Esq. preside as Chairman, and Benj. W. Bunker, act as Secretary.

The meeting was then opened for business, and the following votes were handed in:

Andrew Jackson,	27
John Q. Adams,	23
Henry Clay,	1
Wm. H. Crawford,	0
	51

It was then, on motion,

Resolved, That a report of the proceedings be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN SHIRE, Chairman.

BENJ. W. BUNKER, Secretary.

May 18, 1824.

CONGRESS.—In the senate on the 13th inst. the final question on the passage of the *Tariff Bill*, was put, and carried in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Holmes of Maine, Jackson, Johnson, of Ken. Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, McIlvaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymour, Talbot, Taylor of Indiana, Thomas, Van Buren—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. H. Johnston, of Louis. J. B. Johnston, of Louis. Kelly, King, of N. Y. Lloyd, of Mass. Mason, Mills, Parrott, Smith, Taylor, of Va. Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—21.

Several amendments to the bill having been made in senate, it was sent to the house for concurrence. The senate restored to the bill the clauses, which it had in committee stricken out, imposing additional duties on foreign iron and hemp. On the 13th the bill was received in the house, and referred to the committee on Manufactures, who on the 14th made a report which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, by yeas 110—Nays 70. The House concurred in all the amendments of the senate, except one or two, and returned the bill to the senate. It has doubtless become a law.

In the House, on the 11th, Mr. Whittlesey offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey to be made, under the direction of the President of the United States, of the south shore of Lake Erie, from Carrying River to Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania, and of creeking surveys to be made of the mouths of such Bays and Rivers, or other places, within the boundaries aforesaid, as the Engineer who may be employed for the purposes aforesaid, shall deem necessary or important, at which to construct or improve harbors, for the security and protection of the commerce of said Lake; with plans of the piers so designated, and estimates of the expense of constructing or improving such harbors.

A bill appropriating $30,000 to the improvement of the Harbor of Presque Isle, [Erie] has passed a first reading in the House.

The National Intelligencer of the 11th, says: The house yesterday took up the bill "for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," embracing an important principle connected with the power of congress to appropriate money for the purposes of internal improvement. It passed to its third reading, in the house of representatives, by a large majority. It proposes to appropriate money for experiments toward facilitating the navigation of the rivers of the west; an object of great interest to the western country, whose wishes and feelings the house has thus evinced a decided disposition to consult and propitiate. The principle of this bill has been, heretofore, recognized in part, if not to its full extent, by the appropriation of a sum of money for the purpose of examining the obstructions in this navigation, upon which a report has been made by the United States' topographical engineers. We are agreeably disappointed however, to find that this bill has met with so little opposition. The bill was reported from the committee on roads and canals, by Mr. Henry of Kentucky, on the 28th of February.

Mr. Stewart yesterday gave notice that he should, on Thursday, ask the house to consider the following resolution submitted by him some time since:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to report a bill appropriating the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the dividends of the United States' Bank stock, commencing from the 1st of January, 1825, to the purposes of internal improvement, to be distributed among the states according to their representation, and to be expended on objects to be designated by congress, within or bordering on the respective states, unless where any state may consent that its proportion of the fund shall be applied to an object not immediately connected with its territorial limits."

In the Treaty with England, now before our Senate, the Slave Trade is declared to be piracy; of course vessels found engaged in it are to be considered as outlaws, and liable to be searched. Some of the papers affect to view this as an abandonment of ground hitherto held by our government.

[The following paragraph, from the Franklin Gazette, shows the manner in which some of Mr. Lowrie's old friends now speak of him. Connected with the remark made by President Monroe about the abuse of his confidence, the *purloining* of his letter, and the *dishonor* that must attach to the person guilty of such acts, it will form but unpleasant inheritance for Mr. Lowrie's children!]

Senator Lowrie.—President Monroe, at the close of his long and interesting answer to General Jackson, observes that "*this* letter is *highly confidential*; a relation which I wish always to exist between us." This "*highly confidential*" letter was *purloined* from the President: It gets into the hands of Senator Lowrie: In the body of it, a declaration of its "*highly confidential*" nature is seen and read by the Senator: And yet, so lost to all sense of delicacy and honor, to all that marks and dignifies the gentleman, is *this* senator, that he not only does not surrender the confidential letter to its owner the President, but he reads, uses and retains it, *knowing it to have been purloined*, and knowing that he has no more right to it than he would have to any other stolen property! We regret that Pennsylvania, patriotic and republican Pennsylvania, is in part represented in the highest legislative tribunal in the world by a senator *who has so degraded and disgraced himself!*

Franklin Gaz.

The manifest object of the publications in the Democratic Press, and of Mr. Lowrie's communication to the editors of the Philadelphia Sentinel, was to convey the idea, that Gen. Jackson advised the President to appoint an equal number of democrats and federalists to the chief posts in the government, *for the purpose of strengthening his administration and confirming himself in power.* It turns out that the General advised no such thing, and that such a purpose was never thought of. He advised the appointment of a brave soldier as Secretary of War, notwithstanding that this soldier had borne a different party name from the President, and for *the purpose of strengthening the government.* The experience of the war which had just terminated, convinced General Jackson that patriotism was not confined to those calling themselves democrats, although they laid claim to all the offices by virtue of it. Mr. Binns, Mr. Lowrie, Mr. Crawford, and the rest of the clan, that are now kicking up a dust about the amalgamation of parties, are living instances of the truth of this. But to make the worst of Gen. Jackson's advice, in a party point of view, what is it but the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson—"We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists"—and we never heard Mr. Jefferson's democracy questioned for entertaining or expressing it.

After the foregoing was in type, we received the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and President Monroe, in full. We have been no way mistaken as to the advice given by the General; and we cannot be mistaken in the effect the publication of his letters will have upon the American people. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The Appointments. Lightly as some of our neighbors have treated the speculations to which we gave currency, in relation to the appointments, it will be seen by the list in this paper that the public has not been misled by our statements.

On Tuesday last, the late officers in the Land department gave possession to the present incumbents, and it remains to be determined whether our speculations as to the qualifications of the gentlemen *out*, and those *in*, have been right or wrong.

In the selection of officers, and clerks by these officers, the truth of the distich,

"'Tis a very fine thing to be brother in law,
"Tis a very magnificent three-tailed Bashaw"—

Has received further confirmation. Gabriel (or *Grindstone*) Hiester, the Surveyor General, is a cousin to Governor Shulze, and his brother-in-law Albright is a clerk in the office of Secretary of the Land Office. Another brother-in-law is Register and Recorder of this county, besides having a voice in the cabinet, and rather more than a full share of indirect influence with the Governor. Senators, too, are in favor. Mr. Mann is Auditor General, Mr. Dickerson is Secretary of the Land Office, and Mr. Eyster is Deputy Surveyor General.

We heard enough from the supporters of Mr. Shulze, before the election, about supporting the democratic party. Now that gentleman has furnished us with his conceptions upon the subject, to wit, that the democratic party of Pennsylvania consists of his brothers-in-law and cousins, and of the members of the Senate with whom he was most intimate, when himself a Senator. A most enlarged and comprehensive view of the party to be sure!

Harrisburgh Chron.

MEMORIAL.

To the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

We the undersigned delegates from the Cherokee nation, now on a visit at the seat of Government of the United States, on matters of vast import, as will appear by the President's message of the 30th March last, and its accompanying documents, humbly beg leave to submit, before your honorable body, a few remarks, which we are bound (as we believe) to make, under a sense of duty to our nation, as well as to ourselves. It is with unfeigned regret and pain we discover the sentiments which are expressed by the Governor of Georgia, in his letter to the Secretary of War, in the 20th Feb. last; and also, those expressed by the Georgia delegation in Congress to the President of the United States of the 10th of March last. We cannot but view the design of those letters as an attempt, bordering on a hostile disposition towards the Cherokee Nation, to arrest from them by arbitrary means their just rights and liberties, the security of which are solemnly guaranteed to them, by these United States. As you have a full view of the subject before your honorable body, it is not our purpose to be superfluous: therefore we take occasion to assert, under the fullest authority, that all the sentiments expressed in relation to the *disposition* and *determination* of the nation, *never again to cede another foot of land* is *positively* the *production* and *voice* of the *nation*, and that not *one word* of which has been *put* into *our mouth* by a *white man*. Any surmises or statements to the contrary are ill founded and ungenerous. We forbear to animadvert on the aspersions pointed at our chiefs, by the pen of the Georgia delegation; it is but a subterfuge. The Cherokees are informed of the situation of the country west of the Mississippi river; and there is not a spot, out of the limits of the United States, that they would ever consent to inhabit, because they have unequivocally determined never again to pursue the chase as heretofore, or to engage in wars, unless by the special call of the government, to defend the common rights; and, as a removal to the barren waste, bordering on the Rocky Mountain, where water and timber are scarcely to be seen, could be for no other object or inducement, than to pursue the Buffalo, and to wage war with the uncultivated Indians in that hemisphere—imposing facts, speak from the experience which have been so repeatedly realized, that such state of things would inevitably be the result, were the Cherokees to emigrate to that country. But such an event will never take place. The Cherokees have turned their attention to the pursuits of the civilized man; agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, and education, are all in successful operation in the nation, at this time; and, whilst the Cherokees are peaceably endeavoring to enjoy the blessings of civilization and Christianity on the soil of their rightful inheritance and whilst the exertions and labors of various religious societies of these United States are successfully engaged in promulgating to them the word of *truth* and *life* from the *sacred volume of holy writ*, and under the patronage of the general government—*they* are *threatened* with *removal* or *extinction*. This subject is now before your honorable body for a decision. We appeal to the magnanimity of the American Congress for justice, and the protection of the rights, liberties and lives of the Cherokee people. We claim it from the U. States, by the strongest obligations, which impose it upon them by treaties; and we expect it from them under that *memorable* declaration "that all men are created equal; and that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We therefore, in behalf of, and under the highest authority of, the Cherokee Nation, have hereunto fixed our signatures at Washington City, this 15th day of April, 1824.

JOHN ROSS,
GEO. LOWREY,
MAJOR RIDGER, his X mark.
ELIJAH HICKS.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

May 14. S. B. *Lawrence*, from Louisville.
17. S. B. *Spartan*, " New-Orleans.

DEPARTED.

May 16. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, for Louisville.
17. S. B. *Lawrence*, " do.
19. S. B. *Spartan*, " do.

Married,

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. William J. Howard, to Miss Lydia Updegraff, daughter of Mr. Abner Updegraff, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Doctor Henry Stevenson, of the U. S. Army, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of John Darragh, Esq. of this city.

Died,

On Tuesday night last, aged about 20 years, Mrs. *Martha Potter Valentine*, wife of Mr. Abraham Valentine, of this city, late of Bellefonte, Centre county.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

AT a meeting of the Volunteers of the city of Pittsburgh, convened in pursuance of public notice, at the Grand Jury Room, in the Court-House, Major WILLIAM ANDERSON was called to the Chair, and Lieutenant PETTIGREW, of the City Guards, and ROBERT BURKE, of the City Greens, were chosen Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman, the meeting proceeded to place in nomination an individual to be recommended to the members of the first Brigade, fifteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, as a suitable person to receive their support for the office of Brigadier-General.—Several persons were then named to the meeting; and the voting resulted in the selection of Captain RICHARD BIDDLE. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That RICHARD BIDDLE, Esq. be placed in nomination, as a candidate for the office of Brigadier-General of the first Brigade, fifteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

Resolved, That Lieut. *Anderson*, Lieut. *Snyder*, and *Robert Burke*, of the City Greens, Capt. *Trovillo*, Lieut. *Pettigrew*, and Sergt. *Freeman*, of the City Guards, Capt. *Denny*, Lieut. *Quigley*, and Sergt. *Snowden*, of the Jackson Blues, and Capt. *Beard*, Lieut. *Davis*, and Sergt. *Fulton*, of the City Blues, be a committee to address the members of the brigade on the subject of the election; and to invite their earnest co-operation in promoting the success of the nomination this evening made.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries and published.

W. ANDERSON, *Chairman.*

Attest—SAMUEL PETTIGREW, ROBERT BURKE, } *Secretaries.*

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1824.

Sir—At a meeting of the Volunteers of the City of Pittsburgh—the proceedings of which you will find enclosed—you were placed in nomination as a candidate for the office of General of the first Brigade, fifteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia. Having been appointed a committee to address the members of the Brigade, on the subject of the election, we deem it proper, before proceeding to the discharge of that duty, to ascertain your willingness to stand a poll.—We know that the nomination has been entirely unsolicited by you, and that it has been induced only by an anxious wish, on the part of those instrumental in it, for the reputation of the Militia. Reprobating the feelings of those who regard with levity this source of national defence, which has been the subject of so much anxious legislation, the meeting recognised in you one who would be calculated to give it that character, which it should possess in every free country. Should you, by consenting to stand a poll, accede to the wishes of those who have placed you in nomination, no exertion on our part shall be left untried, to promote your election.

With sentiments of great respect,

We have the honor to be your ob't serv'ts.

Samuel Pettigrew,	Elijah Trovillo,
Harmar Denny,	John Davis,
Pr. Beard,	Thos. C. Fulton,
Wm. Snowden,	E. Quigley,
Thos. Freeman,	James Anderson,
	Robert Burke.

RICHARD BIDDLE, Esq.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1824.

Gentlemen,—I have received your note of this morning, and cannot but feel exceedingly gratified at the nomination of which you apprise me, and the terms in which you have been pleased to convey it. On the committee I recognize names which would command, at all times, great respect, and at moments of peril and emergency, a decisive attention. It will never cease to be a source of pride to me, that such men were disposed to elevate me to the important post in question, though I feel constrained to decline the support which has been so flatteringly proffered.

It is now a considerable time since several highly respectable candidates have been before the public, and their respective friends have doubtless been zealously struggling to promote their success. More than one of these gentlemen has said that his name and his feelings would not have been committed, as they now are beyond recall, to the chances of an election, if my name had, in season, been brought forward. Under these circumstances it would seem improper in me, at this late hour, even to attempt to unsettle and break in upon their support, by consenting to become a candidate with the aid of your weight and influence. I am very sensible that I could, even if unsuccessful, derive nothing but honor from the contest, on a reference to the men who had supported me, and the principles on which they had avowed their preference; but I think that in pursuing the course indicated above, I perform the part most worthy of one deserving your confidence.

With great respect,

RICHARD BIDDLE.

Capts. Trovillo, Denny, Beard, and others, a committee. }

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts. fresh Y H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,

And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

H. Holdship,

FINDING his other engagements prevent his directing due attention to the Building Business, has relinquished entirely his interest to Mr. JAMES IRWIN, Jr. whom he recommends to his former customers and the public, as a person well qualified to render satisfaction to those who may employ him.

JAMES IRWIN, Jr.

WILL CARRY ON THE

BUILDING BUSINESS,

In all its various branches, at his father's shop, in Irwin's alley, near Penn street, where his friends and the public generally will find him ready to execute any orders he may be favored with.

May 21—3°

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—6.

Stone Cutter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Journeyman STONE CUTTER, who is a good workman, and of steady habits, by

Francis Walker,
Stone Cutter, Lexington.

May 21—3t.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 12th day of June next*, at 3 o'clock, *P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley; thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty-two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory, under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, May 21—4t.sc.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Eleventh Class—New Series,

Will positively draw on the 27th May.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3,000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4,350
108	do of	50	is	5,400
108	do of	30	is	3,240
108	do of	20	is	2,160
2754	do of	5	is	13,770
3084	Prizes			$31,920
4896	Blanks.			
7980	Tickets.			

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

The University Lottery,

OF MARYLAND,

Will finish drawing on the 30th of June next—only seven days more to draw, and the following splendid Prizes yet to be drawn:

$20,000—$10,000,
$5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000
$1000, $1000, $1000, and many of $500, $200, $100, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10 | *Quarters* $2 50
Halves 5 | *Eighths* 1 25

Orders for the above received at

TOWNE'S OFFICE,

Corner of Market & Third Streets, Pittsburgh

May 14—3t.

Bank of Pittsburgh,

4th May, 1824.

THE president and directors have this day declared a dividend of *three per cent.* for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.

Alexr. Johnston, Jr.
Cashier.

May 14.—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084	Prizes,			$31920
4896	Blanks,			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 27th of May next.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

April 30.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS in writing will be received by the subscriber, at the U. S. Arsenal, until the 25th inst. for supplying the Troops at this Post with

FRESH BEEF,

For one year, to commence on the 1st June.

Persons making proposals will state the price per pound for the Beef, delivered at the Arsenal, and the names of their sureties.

William Wells,
Lt. & Asst. Comm. of Sub.

U. S. Arsenal, May 4, 1824. M14-2

Monongahela Bridge.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 7th of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

May 14—3t°

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House

At the corner of Penn street and Cherry alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office*. Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

April 23, 1824.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1824.

Appointment by the President.

The Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS, to be Judge of the District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in the room of the Hon. Jonathan H. Walker, deceased.

Appointments by the Governor.

Gabriel Hiester, jun. of Berks county to be Surveyor General, in the room of Samuel Cochran.

Joshua Dickerson, of Washington county, to be Secretary of the Land Office, in the place of James Brady.

Ebenezer G. Bradford, Esq. of Sunbury Northumberland county, president judge of the District court composed of the counties of Dauphin and Lancaster, vice, Isaac D. Bernard, Esq. resigned.

The Columbian Observer has given the correspondence between President Monroe and General Jackson entire; but to save room, we omit those parts of it which relate to Indian affairs, as not having any bearing on the question now agitated. The omissions are marked by asterisks.

Mr. Logan, of the Beaver Argus, has turned the Pittsburgh caucus men all over to the federal ranks. We protest against the transfer, as none of these men turned out with the federalists in support of the country, during the late war. "The tree is known by its fruit."

Mr. Lowrie has secured an enviable "inheritance for his children,"—a *purloined letter*, part of which is in President Monroe's own hand writing. Precious relic! long will it be an *heir-loom* in the Lowrie family!

PRESIDENTIAL.

The Grand Jury attending the Circuit Court in Baltimore, opened a poll for President: Jackson had 14, Adams 7, Crawford 2 votes.

At a muster in Gates county, North Carolina, the votes were, for Jackson 70—none for any other candidate.

At a public sale in the same county, Jackson had 97, Adams 3, Crawford 2, and Clay 1.

At a muster of a Volunteer company, at Millville, Ohio, the company and persons present, amounting to 250, voted unanimously for Jackson!

We observe in the papers a great number of elections such as the above, tending to show the popularity of Gen. Jackson. We may add, that the Grand Jury of this city, at its late session, voted upon the Presidential question as follows:

For Jackson	18
Adams	4

Since preparing the above, the following has been handed to us:

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

AT a meeting, held on board the Steam-Boat *General Pike*, on the 15th inst. for the purpose of nominating the most suitable person for the President of the United States: Motion was made and seconded, that *John Silsbe*, Esq. preside as Chairman, and *Benj. W. Davies*, act as Secretary.

The meeting was then opened for business, and the following votes were handed in:

Andrew Jackson,	27
John Q. Adams,	23
Henry Clay,	1
Wm. H. Crawford,	0
	51

It was then, on motion,

Resolved, That a report of the proceedings be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN SILSBE, Chairman.

BENJ. W. DAVIES, Secretary.

May 15, 1824.

CONGRESS.—In the senate on the 13th inst. the final question on the passage of the *Tariff Bill*, was put, and carried in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Brown, Chandler, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Findlay, Holmes of Maine, Jackson, Johnson, of Ken. Knight, Lanman, Lowrie, McIlvaine, Noble, Palmer, Ruggles, Seymore, Talbot, Taylor of Indiana, Thomas, Van Buren—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Barbour, Branch, Clayton, Elliott, Gaillard, Hayne, Holmes, of Miss. H. Johnson, of Lou. J. S. Johnston, of Lou. Kelly, King, of N. Y. Lloyd, of Mass. Macon, Mills, Parrott, Smith, Taylor, of Va. Van Dyke, Ware, Williams—21.

Several amendments to the bill having been made in senate, it was sent to the house for concurrence. The senate restored to the bill the clauses, which it had in committee stricken out, imposing additional duties on foreign iron and hemp. On the 13th the bill was received in the house, and referred to the committee on Manufactures, who on the 14th made a report which was referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, by yeas 110—Nays 70. The House concurred in all the amendments of the senate, except one or two, and returned the bill to the senate. It has doubtless become a law.

In the House, on the 11th, Mr. Whittlesey offered the following, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey to be made, under the direction of the President of the United States, of the south shore of Lake Erie, from Carrying River to Erie, in the state of Pennsylvania; and of causing surveys to be made of the mouths of such Bays and Rivers, or other places, within the boundaries aforesaid, as the Engineer who may be employed for the purposes aforesaid, shall deem necessary or important, at which to construct or improve harbors, for the security and promotion of the commerce of said Lake; with plans of the places so designated, and estimates of the expense of constructing or improving such harbors.

A bill appropriating $20,000 to the improvement of the Harbor of Presque Isle, [Erie] has passed a first reading in the House.

The National Intelligencer of the 11th, says: The house yesterday took up the bill "for the improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers," embracing an important principle connected with the power of congress to appropriate money for the purposes of internal improvement. It passed to its third reading, in the house of representatives, by a large majority. It proposes to appropriate money for experiments toward facilitating the navigation of the rivers of the west; an object of great interest to the western country, whose wishes and feelings the house has thus evinced a decided disposition to consult and propitiate. The principle of this bill has been, heretofore, recognized in part, if not to its full extent, by the appropriation of a sum of money for the purpose of examining the obstructions in this navigation, upon which a report has been made by the United States' topographical engineers. We are agreeably disappointed however, to find that this bill has met with so little opposition. The bill was reported from the committee on roads and canals, by Mr. Henry of Kentucky, on the 28th of February.

Mr. Stewart yesterday gave notice that he should, on Thursday, ask the house to consider the following resolution submitted by him some time since:

"*Resolved*, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to report a bill appropriating the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the dividends of the United States' Bank stock, commencing from the 1st of January, 1823, to the purposes of internal improvement, to be distributed among the states according to their representation, and to be expended on objects to be designated by congress, within or bordering on the respective states, unless where any state may consent that its proportion of the fund shall be applied to an object not immediately connected with its territorial limits."

In the Treaty with England, now before our Senate, the Slave Trade is declared to be piracy; of course vessels found engaged in it are to be considered as outlaws, and liable to be searched. Some of the papers affect to view this as an abandonment of ground hitherto held by our government.

[The following paragraph, from the Franklin Gazette, shows the manner in which some of Mr. Lowrie's old friends now speak of him. Connected with the remark made by President Monroe about the *abuse* of his confidence, the *purloining* of his letter, and the *dishonor* that must attach to the person guilty of such acts, it will form but a sorry inheritance for Mr. Lowrie's children!]

Senator Lowrie.—President Monroe, at the close of his long and interesting answer to General Jackson, observes that "*this* letter is *highly confidential*; a relation which I wish always to exist between us." This "*highly confidential*" letter was *purloined* from the President: It gets into the hands of Senator Lowrie: In the body of it, a declaration of its "*highly confidential*" nature is seen and read by the Senator: And yet, so lost to all sense of delicacy and honor, to all that marks and dignifies the gentleman, is *this* senator, that he not only does not surrender the confidential letter to its owner the President, but he reads, uses and retains it, *knowing it to have been purloined*, and knowing that he has no more right to it than he would have to any other stolen property! We regret that Pennsylvania, patriotic and republican Pennsylvania, is in part represented in the highest legislative tribunal in the world by a senator *who has so degraded and disgraced himself!*

Franklin Gaz.

The manifest object of the publications in the Democratic Press, and of Mr. Lowrie's communication to the editors of the Philadelphia Sentinel, was to convey the idea, that Gen. Jackson advised the President to appoint an equal number of democrats and federalists to the chief posts in the government, *for the purpose of strengthening his administration and confirming himself in power.* It turns out that the General advised no such thing, and that such a purpose was never thought of. He advised the appointment of a brave soldier as Secretary of War, notwithstanding that this soldier had borne a different party name from the President, and for *the purpose of strengthening the government.* The experience of the war which had just terminated, convinced General Jackson that patriotism was not confined to those calling themselves democrats, although they laid claim to all the offices by virtue of it. Mr. Binns, Mr. Lowrie, Mr. Crawford, and the rest of the clan, that are now kicking up a dust about the amalgamation of parties, are living instances of the truth of this. But to make the worst of Gen. Jackson's advice, in a party point of view, what is it but the sentiment of Mr. Jefferson—"We are all Republicans, we are all Federalists"—and we never heard Mr. Jefferson's democracy questioned for entertaining or expressing it.

After the foregoing was in type, we received the correspondence between Gen. Jackson and President Monroe, in full. We have been no way mistaken as to the advice given by the General; and we cannot be mistaken in the effect the publication of his letters will have upon the American people. *Harrisb. Chron.*

The Appointments. Lightly as some of our neighbors have treated the speculations to which we gave currency, in relation to the appointments, it will be seen by the list in this paper that the public has not been misled by our statements.

On Tuesday last, the late officers in the Land department gave possession to the present incumbents, and it remains to be determined whether our speculations as to the qualifications of the gentlemen *out*, and those *in*, have been right or wrong.

In the selection of officers, and clerks by these officers, the truth of the distich,

"'Tis a very fine thing to be brother in law,
"To a very magnificent three-tailed Bashaw"—

Has received further confirmation. Gabriel *(or Grindstone)* Hiester, the Surveyor General, is a cousin to Governor Shulze, and his brother-in-law Albright is a clerk in the office of Secretary of the Land Office. Another brother-in-law is Register and Recorder of this county, besides having a voice in the cabinet, and rather more than a full share of indirect influence with the Governor. Senators, too, are in favor. Mr. Mann is Auditor General, Mr. Dickerson is Secretary of the Land Office, and Mr. Eyster is Deputy Surveyor General.

We heard enough from the supporters of Mr. Shulze, before the election, about supporting the democratic party. Now that gentleman has furnished us with his conceptions upon the subject, to wit, that the democratic party of Pennsylvania consists of his brothers-in-law and cousins, and of the members of the Senate with whom he was most intimate, when himself a Senator. A most enlarged and comprehensive view of the party to be sure!

Harrisburgh Chron.

MEMORIAL.

To the House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.

We the undersigned delegates from the Cherokee nation, now on a visit at the seat of Government of the United States, on matters of vast inport, as will appear by the President's message of the 30th March last, and its accompanying documents, humbly beg leave to submit, before your honorable body, a few remarks, which we are boun((as we believe) to make, under a sense of duty to our nation, as well as to ourselves. It is with unfeigned regret and pain we discover the sentiments which are expressed by the Governor of Georgia, in his letter to the Secretary of War, on the 20th Feb. last; and also, those expressed by the Georgia delegation in Congress to the President of the United States on the 10th of March last. We cannot but view the design of those letters as an attempt, bordering on a hostile disposition towards the Cherokee Nation, to arrest from them by arbitrary means their just rights and liberties, the security of which are solemnly guaranteed to them, by these United States. As you have a full view of the subject before your honorable body, it is not our purpose to be superfluous: therefore we take occasion to assert, under the fullest authority, that all the sentiments expressed in relation to the *disposition* and *determination* of the nation, *never again to cede another foot of land* is *positively* the *production* and *voice* of the *nation*, and that not *one word* of which has been *put* into *our mouth* by a *white man.* Any surmises or statements to the contrary are ill founded and ungenerous. We forbear to animadvert on the aspersions pointed at our chiefs, by the pen of the Georgia delegation; it is but a subterfuge. The Cherokees are informed of the situation of the country west of the Mississippi river; and there is not a spot, out of the limits of the United States, that they would ever consent to inhabit, because they have unequivocally determined never again to pursue the chase as heretofore, or to engage in wars, unless by the special call of the government, to defend the common rights; and, as a removal to the barren waste, bordering on the Rocky Mountain, where water and timber are scarcely to be seen, could be for no other object or inducement, than to pursue the Buffalo, and to wage war with the uncultivated Indians in that hemisphere—imposing facts, speak from the experience which have been so repeatedly realized, that such state of things would inevitably be the result, were the Cherokees to emigrate to that country. But such an event will never take place. The Cherokees have turned their attention to the pursuits of the civilized man; agriculture, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, and education, are all in successful operation in the nation, at this time; and, whilst the Cherokees are peaceably endeavoring to enjoy the blessings of civilization and Christianity on the soil of their rightful inheritance and whilst the exertions and labors of various religious societies of these United States are successfully engaged in promulgating to them the word of *truth* and *life* from the *sacred volume of holy writ*, and under the patronage of the general government—*they* are *threatened* with *removal* or *extinction.* This subject is now before your honorable body for a decision. We appeal to the magnanimity of the American Congress for justice, and the protection of the rights, liberties and lives of the Cherokee people. We claim it from the U. States, by the strongest obligations, which impose it upon them by treaties; and we expect it from them under that *memorable* declaration "that all men are created equal; and that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

We therefore, in behalf of, and under the highest authority of, the Cherokee Nation, have hereunto fixed our signatures at Washington City, this 15th day of April, 1824.

JOHN ROSS,
GEO. LOWREY,
MAJOR RIDGER, his X mark.
ELIJAH HICKS.

Steam Boat News.

ARRIVED.

May 14. S. B. *Lawrence*, from Louisville.
17. S. B. *Spartan*, " New-Orleans.

DEPARTED.

May 16. S. B. *Pennsylvania*, for Louisville.
17. S. B. *Lawrence*, " do.
19. S. B. *Spartan*, " do.

Married,

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Taylor, Mr. William J. Howard, to Miss Lydia Updegraff, daughter of Mr. Abner Updegraff, all of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Stockton, Doctor Henry Stevenson, *of the U. S. Army, to Miss* Elizabeth, *daughter of John Darragh, Esq. of this city.*

Died,

On Tuesday night last, aged about 20 years, Mrs. *Martha Potter Valentine*, wife of Mr. Abraham Valentine, of this city, late of Bellefonte, Centre county.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

AT a meeting of the Volunteers of the city of Pittsburgh, convened in pursuance of public notice, at the Grand Jury Room, in the Court-House, Major WILLIAM ANDERSON was called to the Chair, and Lieutenant PETTIGREW, of the City Guards, and ROBERT BURKE, of the City Greens, were chosen Secretaries.

After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chairman, the meeting proceeded to place in nomination an individual to be recommended to the members of the first Brigade, fifteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia, as a suitable person to receive their support for the office of Brigadier-General.—Several persons were then named to the meeting; and the voting resulted in the selection of Captain RICHARD BIDDLE. Whereupon it was

Resolved, That RICHARD BIDDLE, Esq. be placed in nomination, as a candidate for the office of Brigadier-General of the first Brigade, fifteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia.

Resolved, That Lieut. *Anderson*, Lieut. *Snyder*, and *Robert Burke*, of the City Greens, Capt. *Trovillo*, Lieut. *Pettigrew*, and Sergt. *Freeman*, of the City Guards, Capt. *Denny*, Lieut. *Quigley*, and Sergt. *Snowden*, of the Jackson Blues, and Capt. *Beard*, Lieut. *Davis*, and Sergt. *Fulton*, of the City Blues, be a committee to address the members of the brigade on the subject of the election; and to invite their earnest co-operation in promoting the success of the nomination this evening made.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretaries and published.

W. ANDERSON, *Chairman.*

Attest—SAMUEL PETTIGREW, ROBERT BURKE, } *Secretaries.*

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1824.

Sir—At a meeting of the Volunteers of the City of Pittsburgh—the proceedings of which you will find enclosed—you were placed in nomination as a candidate for the office of General of the first Brigade, fifteenth Division, Pennsylvania Militia. Having been appointed a committee to address the members of the Brigade, on the subject of the election, we deem it proper, before proceeding to the discharge of that duty, to ascertain your willingness to stand a poll.—We know that the nomination has been entirely unsolicited by you, and that it has been induced only by an anxious wish, on the part of those instrumental in it, for the reputation of the Militia. Reprobating the feelings of those who regard with levity this source of national defence, which has been the subject of so much anxious legislation, the meeting recognized in you one who would be calculated to give it that character, which it should possess in every free country. Should you, by consenting to stand a poll, accede to the wishes of those who have placed you in nomination, no exertion on our part shall be left untried, to promote your election.

With sentiments of great respect,

We have the honor to be your ob't serv'ts.

Samuel Pettigrew, Elijah Trovillo,
Harmar Denny, John Davis,
Pr. Beard, Thos. C. Fulton,
Wm. Snowden, E. Quigley,
Thos. Freeman, James Anderson,
Robert Burke.

RICHARD BIDDLE, Esq.

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1824.

Gentlemen,—I have received your note of this morning, and cannot but feel exceedingly gratified at the nomination of which you apprize me, and the terms in which you have been pleased to convey it. On the committee I recognize names which would command, at all times, great respect, and at moments of peril and emergency, a decisive attention. It will never cease to be a source of pride to me, that such men were disposed to elevate me to the important post in question, though I feel constrained to decline the support which has been so flatteringly proffered.

It is now a considerable time since several highly respectable candidates have been before the public, and their respective friends have doubtless been zealously struggling to promote their success. More than one of these gentlemen has said that his name and his feelings would not have been committed, as they now are beyond recall, to the chances of an election, if my name had, in season, been brought forward. Under these circumstances it would seem improper in me, at this late hour, even to attempt to unsettle and break in upon their support, by consenting to become a candidate with the aid of your weight and influence. I am very sensible that I could, even if unsuccessful, derive nothing but honor from the contest, on a reference to the men who had supported me, and the principles on which they had avowed their preference; but I think that in pursuing the course indicated above, I perform the part most worthy of one deserving your confidence.

With great respect,

RICHARD BIDDLE.

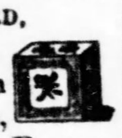
Capts. Trovillo, Denny, Beard, and others, a committee. }

LOWRIE & CURTIS,
Wholesale Grocers,

Wood, between Second and Third Streets,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

60 bags Green Coffee,
30 chsts fresh Y H. Tea
20 bbls. Herrings, 1824,
1000 lbs. prime Western Reserve Cheese,



And a general assortment of GROCERIES, which they offer for sale, at the lowest prices.

M. B. LOWRIE,

KEEPS his OFFICE in the North corner of the Diamond, in the room lately occupied by R. Christy, Esq.

May 21.—tf.

H. Holdship,

FINDING his other engagements prevent his directing due attention to the Building Business, has relinquished entirely his interest to Mr. JAMES IRWIN, Jr. whom he recommends to his former customers and the public, as a person well qualified to render satisfaction to those who may employ him.

JAMES IRWIN, Jr.

WILL CARRY ON THE

BUILDING BUSINESS,

In all its various branches, at his father's shop, in Irwin's alley, near Penn street, where his friends and the public generally will find him ready to execute any orders he may be favored with.

May 21—3*

ROBERT LINDELL & CO.

AT THEIR

WAREHOUSE

On the Bank, between Market & Ferry Streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

PIG and Bar Lead
Shot, assorted
Juniata Bar Iron
do Nails
Writing & wrapping Paper
Prime manufactured Tobacco
Window Glass
Flax & Tow Linen
Twilled Bags
Buffalo Robes
Tar by the bbl.
Spanish Moss
Axes, Mattocks,
Trace Chains, Hoes,
Plough Irons, &c.

They also have on hand, and intend keeping a constant supply of

Ship Chandlery, Blocks, Sheaves, Pins, &c.

Pittsburgh, May 21—tf.

Stone Cutter Wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a Journeyman STONE CUTTER, who is a good workman, and of steady habits, by

Francis Walker,
Stone Cutter, Lexington.

May 21—3t.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be sold, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on *Saturday, the 12th day of June next*, at 2 *o'clock, P. M.* all the estate, right, title, interest and claim of George Cochran, of Richard, of, in, and to certain parts of

Lots Nos. 338, 341 & 342,

In the city of Pittsburgh, viz:—beginning at the corner of Liberty street and Diamond alley; thence southwestwardly, along Liberty street, sixty-six feet six inches, more or less; thence at right angles with Liberty street, about sixty four feet eight inches, more or less; thence eastwardly, in a parallel line with Diamond alley, about forty-four feet four inches, to a private alley; thence northwardly, along said alley about twenty two feet six inches, to Diamond alley; thence by Diamond alley about forty-five feet nine inches, to Liberty street, the place of beginning, together with the free use and privileges of the said private alley, on which are erected *A TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE and KITCHEN*, and several large frame buildings and tenements, formerly occupied as a Woollen Factory; under and subject to the yearly ground rent of $2 per foot, or $133. Seized and taken in execution as the property of the said George Cochran, at the suit of Samuel Carswell & Son.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, May 21—4t.cc.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

Eleventh Class—New Series,

Will positively draw on the 27th May.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3,000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4,350
108	do of	50	is	5,400
108	do of	30	is	3,240
108	do of	20	is	2,160
2754	do of	5	is	13,770
3084	Prizes			$31,920
4896	Blanks.			
7980	Tickets.			

Tickets $5—Shares in proportion.

The University Lottery,

OF MARYLAND,

Will finish drawing on the 30th of June next—only seven days more to draw, and the following splendid Prizes yet to be drawn:

$20,000—$10,000,
$5,000, $4,000, $3,000, $2,000
$1000, $1000, $1000, and many of
$500, $200, $100, &c. &c.

Tickets only $10 ; *Quarters* $2 50
Halves 5 ; *Eighths* 1 25

Orders for the above received at

TOWNE'S OFFICE,

Corner of Market & Third Streets, Pittsburgh

May 14—3t

Bank of Pittsburgh,

4th May, 1824.

THE president and directors have this day declared a dividend of *three per cent.* for the last six months. The same will be paid to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst.

Alexr. Johnston, Jr.
Cashier.

May 14.—3t.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

ELEVENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

Scheme.

1	Prize of	$3000	is	$3000
5	Prizes of	870	is	4350
108	do	50	is	5400
108	do	30	is	3240
108	do	20	is	2160
2754	do	5	is	13770
3084	Prizes,			$31920
4896	Blanks,			
7980	Tickets.			

The Drawing of this class, the public may rest assured, will take place on Thursday, the 27th of May next.

TICKETS $5 00.

Halves $2 50 | *Quarters* $1 25

FOR SALE AT THE

BOOKSTORE

OF

Eichbaum & Johnston,

In Market, between Second and Third Streets.

April 30.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS in writing will be received by the subscriber, at the U. S. Arsenal, until the 25th inst. for supplying the Troops at this Post with

FRESH BEEF,

For one year, to commence on the 1st June.

Persons making proposals will state the price per pound for the Beef, delivered at the Arsenal, and the names of their sureties.

William Wells,
1st. Lt. and Asst. Comm. of Sub.

U. S. Arsenal, May 4, 1824. M14-2

Monongahela Bridge.

AN ELECTION for President, Managers, and Officers of the Company for erecting a Bridge over the river Monongahela, opposite Pittsburgh, will be held at the Toll House, on Monday, the 7th of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

John Thaw,
Treasurer.

May 14—3t*

TO BE LET,

The Dwelling House

At the corner of Front street and Chancery alley, formerly occupied as the *Post Office.* Its accommodations are suitable for a Boarding House. Inquire of

Eichbaum & Johnston.

April 23, 1824.

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THE FANCIES.

From "Middleton of Middleton," by Rev. Bolton Corney.

We had long since done ample justice to the hospitality of Mr. Middleton, and were about to retire to our rooms, when the latter said, "Gentlemen, I will now show you a curiosity, which, however, I will leave entirely to your own discretion whether you will see or not. It is entirely at your option." We answered that any thing which he thought worthy of exhibition to his guests, we were confident we should be pleased to see. The manner of the speaker, which I thought rather mysterious, excited in me a strong curiosity to see what was coming. The servants were ordered to withdraw, and the door was locked. Then, with a solemn countenance, he opened a door which led into a small room, and called to his wife to come out. She appeared, leading by the hand a little girl, about five years old, dressed in white, with a profusion of flaxen curls hanging about her shoulders. I looked around me, believing that I was in a dream. The child, without appearing to notice any of the company, walked up to a table, and, taking a pair of scissors, began to cut out figures of men and women, dogs, horses, &c. with astonishing rapidity. I was amazed. The scissors appeared to move of themselves. The figures were perfect in all their parts. Some were on foot, others on horseback, and others in carriages. Some were hunting, others fishing, others playing on musical instruments, others dancing, &c. &c. I was lost in astonishment. The child, without looking at any thing, continued to cut out figures, and to throw them on the floor, as fast as she could. Her mother then said, "Now, my dear, cut out a gentleman and lady for the gentlemen to see." The child immediately began to cut out a gentleman and lady, which, when finished, she presented to me. I looked around me, believing that I was in a dream. The child then cut out a gentleman and lady for each of the company, which she presented to them in succession. The operation occupied about half an hour. I was astonished. The scissors were made, while "in play," to perform all kinds of motions, as fast as the fingers could move them. The motions of the fingers could not be followed by the eye. The scissors appeared to move of themselves. The figures were cut out with such rapidity that they could not be counted. The operation of cutting out the figures was performed in the most masterly manner. The proportions were all preserved. The figures were made, while "in play," to perform all kinds of motions

Poetry.

THE CHAIR OF GRATITUDE.

There's a chair dear Nanny's eye,
That endears us first supremely blest,
Offering of love and sympathy,
To soothe the cold and fiery breast,

There is a dearer soft Fly given,
Like dew-drop on the withering bud;
Our heart this purely gift receives—
It sheds a balm upon our grief.

But there's a tear that's far more bright,
Through flowing from a heaven rude,
Yielding ineffable delight—
This sparkling tear of Gratitude.

LITERARY GAZETTE.

AN EVENING THOUGHT AMONG THE ALPS.

By Henry Neele.

I marked you Alp, while morning's ray
Upon its summit shone,
On earth his mighty shadow lay,
O'er wood and valley thrown.

But now that evening's sober tints
Mid day's warm radiance fly,
Withdrawing from the world he prints
His shadow on the sky.

So fares our mortal pilgrimage;
While youth's bright morning shines,
Earth and its joys our hearts engage,
There every wish confines.

But as that morning verges to eve,
Are nobler longings given;
Earth's heartless vanities we leave,
And fix our hopes in Heaven.

Miscellany.

THE PARTING.

From 'Recollections of Eventful Life.' By a Soldier.

[A recent British Publication.]

We had been about three months in the Island of Jersey, when the order came for our embarkation for Portugal, but only six women to every hundred men were allowed to accompany us.—As there were, however, a great many more than that number, it was ordered that they should draw lots, to see who should remain. The women of the company to which I belonged, were assembled in the pay-sergeant's room for that purpose. The men of the company had gathered around them to see the result, with various degrees of interest depicted in their countenances. The proportionate number of tickets were made, with, "to go," or "not to go," written on them. They were then placed in a hat, and the women were called by their seniority to draw their tickets. I looked around me before they began. It was an interesting scene. The sergeant stood in the middle with the hat in his hand, the women around him with their hearts palpitating, and anxiety and suspense in every countenance.—Here and there you could see the head of a married man pushed forward from amongst the crowd, in the attitude of intense anxiety and attention.

The first woman called was the sergeant's wife; she drew "not to go." It seemed to give little concern to any one but herself and her husband. The next was a corporal's wife—she drew "to go." This was received by all with nearly as much apathy as the first. She was little beloved either.

The next was an old hand, a most outrageous virago, who thought nothing of giving her husband a knock down when he offended her, and who used to make great disturbance about the fire in the cooking way. Every one uttered their wishes audibly that she would lose; and her husband, if we could judge from his countenance, seemed to wish it too. She boldly plunged her hand into the hat and drew out a ticket; on opening it, she held it up triumphantly, and displayed "to go." "Old Meg will go yet," said she, "and live to scald more of you about the fire-side." A general murmur of disappointment run through the whole. "She has the devil's luck and her own," said one of them.

The next in turn was the wife of a young man who was much respected in the company for his steadiness and good behaviour. She was remarkable for her affection for her husband, and beloved by the whole company for her modest and obliging disposition. She advanced with a palpitating heart and trembling hand to decide on (what was to her I believe,) her future happiness or misery. Every one prayed for her success.—Trembling between fear and hope, she drew out one of the tickets, and attempted to open it; but her hand shook so, she could not do it. She handed it to one of the men to open. When he opened it, his countenance fell, and he hesitated to say what it was. She cried out to him in a tone of agony, "tell, for God's sake, what it is!" "Not to go," said he, in a compassionate tone of voice. "Oh God, help me! Oh Sandy!" she exclaimed, and sunk lifeless in the arms of her husband, who had sprung forward to her assistance, and in whose face was now depicted every variety of wretchedness. The drawing was interrupted, and she was carried by her husband to his birth, where he hung over her in frantic agony. By the assistance of those around her, she was soon recovered from her swoon, but she awoke only to a sense of her misery. The first thing she did was to look round for her husband—when she perceived him, she seized his hand and held it, as if she was afraid that he was going to leave her. "Oh Sandy, you'll not leave me and your poor babie, will you?" The poor fellow looked in her face with a look of agony and despair.

The scene drew tears from every eye in the room, with the exception of the termagant whom I have already mentioned, who said, "What are ye a'makin such a wark about? Let the babie get her greet out! I suppose she thinks there's naebody ever parted wi' man but her, wi' her faintin" and her airs, and her wark!"

The drawing was again commenced, and various were the expressions of feeling evinced by those concerned. The Irish women in particular were loud in their grief. It always appeared to me that the Irish either feel more acutely than the Scotch or English, or they have less restraint on themselves in expressing it.—The barrack, through the rest of that day, was one continued scene of lamentation.

We were to march the next morning early.—Most of the single men were away drinking. I slept in the birth above Sandy and his wife.—They never went to bed, but sat the whole night in their birth, with their only child between them, alternately embracing their child and each other, and lamenting their cruel fortune. I never witnessed in my life such a heart rending scene. The poor fellow tried to assume some firmness, but in vain; some feeling expression from her would throw him off his guard, and at last his grief became quite uncontrolable.

When the first bugle sounded, he got up and prepared his things. Here a new source of grief sprung up. In laying aside the articles which he intended to leave, and which they had used together, the idea seemed fixed in his mind that they would never use them in that way again, and as she put them aside, she watered them with her tears. Her tea pot, her cups, and every thing that they had used in common, all had their apostrophe of sorrow. He tried to persuade her to remain in the barracks, as we had six miles to travel to the place of embarkation: but she said she would take the last minute in his company that she could.

The regiment fell in, and marched off, amid the wailing of those who, having two or three children, could not accompany us to the place of embarkation. Many of the men had got so much intoxicated, that they were scarcely able to work. The commanding officer was so displeased at their conduct, that, in coming through St. Helier's he would not allow the band to play.

When we arrived at the place where we were to embark, most distressing scenes took place, in the mad parting from their wives. Some of them, indeed it did not appear to affect much; others had got themselves nearly tipsy; but most of them seemed to feel it acutely.

When Sandy's wife came to take her last farewell, she lost all government of her grief. She clung to him with a despairing hold. "Oh! dinna, dinna leave me," she cried. The vessel was hauling out. One of the sergeants came to tell her that she would have to go ashore. "Oh! dog!" she exclaimed, turning on him like a tigress, "you'll never have a heart to separate poor us!" and she sunk down on her knees with the child in her arms. "Oh! will you not let my child and me go?" Will you not let him have his father and his mother? He has none else—he has only me and his mother! She has none else—only me but him—and, Oh! will you make us a friendless family?" Some say were indignant at her.

The officer felt a painful struggle between his duty and his feelings, when tears came to his eyes. Sandy caught at this as favorable to her cause. "Oh! sir, I see you have a feeling heart—you'll let me speak to him! You have one wife but if you had, I am sure you would think it many hard to be torn from her this way—and this poor darling." My good woman," said the officer, "I feel for your trouble, but my orders are peremptory, that no more than six women to each hundred men go with their husbands. You have had your chance as well as the other women; and although it is hard enough to part us by separating from your husband, yet, there are many more in the same predicament, and it is entirely out of my power to help it." "Well, well," said she, rising from her knees, and stumbling her self first to her breast, "it's a' over wi' us, my puir babie! This heaves us frien'less on the wide warld." "God will be your friend," said I, as I took the child from her until she should get into the birth—Sandy had stood like a person bewildered all this time, without saying a word. "Farewell, then, a last farewell, then," said she to him.—"Where's my bobbie?" she cried. I handed him to her—"Give him a last kiss, Sandy." He pressed the infant to his bosom in silent agony. "Now it's over! Farewell, Sandy! We'll may be meet in heaven," and she stepped into the boat with a wild despairing look. The vessel was now turning the pier, and she was almost out of sight in an instant; but as we got the last glimpse of her, she uttered a shriek, the knell of a broken heart, which rings in my ears at this moment. Sandy rushed down below, and threw himself into one of the births in a state of feeling which defies description. Poor fellow! his wife's forebodings were too true!—He was amongst the first that were killed in Portugal. What became of her I have never been able to learn.

A Methodist Preacher crossing a ferry in one of the Western States, was much shocked at the profane language of one of the ferrymen, a youth of 17 or 18. After some time he inquired of the young man where he was brought up? "Sir!" said the boy. "Where were you brought up?" repeated the Preacher. "Why, no where, sir, I came down on a raft."

Hair Restorative,

And Preservative Vegetable Cerate.

THE important discovery of a vegetable substance, capable of restoring and preserving the hair, was accidentally made by an individual, who has neither the capacity nor the disposition to practise deception or fraud. The fullest reliance may be placed on the efficacy and power of the Vegetable Cerate, not only in restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair, but in producing the greatest lustre and liveliness of it imaginable; and the public may rest assured that its effects will be clearly manifested in the course of a short time by the renewal and vigorous growth of the hair, and by effectually preventing its coming out or fading off. The Vegetable Cerate tends to resuscitate and excite the energies of the capillary vessels, which constitute those organs that secrete the matter forming the hair; these, like many other organs of the body, which have been in a state of dormancy or disease, may be restored to their healthy action, and perform all those functions assigned them by nature.

The proprietor being aware of the numerous specifics palmed on the public, and desirous that the present article may not suffer, rests its merits on the effect it has produced on hundreds of persons, both male and female, and found to be the only thing in restoring and preventing the hair from coming out of the heads of those who have used it, and all that is asked, as relates to the verity of its effects, is a fair trial.

Elderly people, with bald heads, must rest assured that by applying a few boxes of the above Cerate, their hair will be restored with all its youthful beauty and life.

To prevent imposition, the sale of the Vegetable Cerate will be confined to Dr. JAMES H. HART, for the city of New-York only, corner of Broadway and Chamber-street, three doors from Washington Hall, where it will be sold at $1 75.

A liberal deduction will be made to country dealers.

The proprietor of the above valuable discovery intends appointing Agents through the United States for the sale of it, and also in Europe.

DIRECTIONS.

The Vegetable Cerate being perfectly innocent, may be plentifully applied, night and morning, and rubbed hard into the pores of the head with the fingers, without apprehension of danger. In addition to its other value, it beautifies the hair and whiskers.

N. B. Gentlemen that are bald, after using it for some weeks, will find a small fibre of hair growing on the place that is bald; they will continue it for about ten days after its appearance, then they will shave their hair close off where it is affected, after that it will receive its natural and vigorous growth.

And those who have the misfortune of losing their hair by sickness, the Cerate will restore to them in a very little time a full and beautiful head of hair, as it is beyond all doubt that it is the only thing that has ever been discovered in this country, or perhaps in any other. There are certificates left with Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Broadway and Chamber-st. who will satisfy any person that wishes to call and see them. Dr. Hart is appointed sole agent for the city of New-York. There are also special agents appointed in the following places, for the sale of this valuable article—Norfolk, Richmond, Petersburg, Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Charleston, Savannah, Wilmington, (N. C.) Newbern, (N. C.) Georgetown, Dist. of Columbia, Washington City, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, and all the Western Country—Boston, Salem, Charleston, in Massachusetts, Trenton, in New-Jersey, Elizabethtown, Newark, New-Brunswick, Albany, New Hampshire, Hartford, in Connecticut, New-Haven, Mobile, Lansingburg, Troy, Newburgh, and in all the principal towns in the United States. As the Cerate can not be analyzed, there is no apprehension that it can be forged by any person.

April 9—3m

To the Public.

IN justice to the discoverer of the celebrated *Hair Restorative and Preservative Vegetable Cerate*, [which is advertised in this paper,] as well as for the benefit of such as may be afflicted with the loss of hair, I feel it my duty to give publicity to the following facts:—About four years ago my hair all came out, and left my head entirely bald; I used a great variety of means, among which were all the imported oils that are generally used for restoring the hair, to restore it again, without effect. Having seen the Vegetable Cerate last summer, I procured some of it, and, after using it about four months, night and morning, my head is now covered with a beautiful and vigorous growth of hair. It had the desired effect with me, and I earnestly recommend it to those who have unfortunately lost their hair, as

WILLIAM SMITH,
of Washington county, D. C.

Nineveh, March 22.

R. H. Dr. Love, of Baltimore, certifies, that a person under his charge, who had been bald for several years, has had a beautiful, strong, a number of young, curly hair, shown two months, by the daily use of hair, in about two months, by the use of not quite two bottles of Cerate. Similar certificates appear in several southern papers.

Philadelphia, September 13, 1823.

SIR—Some time last fall, having heard from general rumor of the great benefit that has been received by numbers from the use of the Hair Restorative and Preserving Vegetable Cerate, I came to a determination of making a trial thereof. After using one pot, I was encouraged to continue its use, and by the time I had used a second, my hair was considerably improved, and began to thicken, instead of falling off as heretofore, and new hair began to make its appearance on the part of the head which had been nearly bald, I continued its use about four or five months, and found it answer the most salutary effects, as well in preserving the old from falling off, as producing new in the bald places.

To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring the ornament of their nature, I would recommend the use of the above Cerate, from the fullest conviction that they will not be disappointed.

IRA JONES.

Dr. James H. Hart, New-York.

Note—Mr. Jones of Philadelphia, refers to Mr. Phineas Freeman, Merchant, and Major Snowden, of the city of New-York, as to character.

Philadelphia, February 25, 1823.

SIR—I have seen the Vegetable Cerate advertised in the Freeman's Journal of Philadelphia, for restoring and preventing the falling off of the hair. I had the misfortune of losing mine about three years ago, owing, I supposed, to a long spell of sickness. I tried every means in my power to restore it, I used Rowland's Macassar Oil, and also Prince's Bears Oil, and found no effect from either of them. I procured a box of the Vegetable Cerate, and applied it to my head, but did not follow the prescriptions altogether, which was rolled round the box—I generally applied it when I was going to bed, and tied a warm handkerchief around my head, and in the course of two months I found my hair beginning to grow finely, so I continued to use it for about four months and a half, and to my astonishment and all my friends, I have received as good a head of hair as I ever had, and I do believe that it is the only thing that will fully restore to those who may be afflicted in the same way as I was. I therefore highly recommend it to those that may use it, and am confident that it will far exceed their expectations: there is one thing more that I will recommend to those that may use it, that is, after walking and finding themselves in a perspiration, to use a small quantity to the head at that time, as I did myself, and I think it brought my hair out sooner. I remain, with respect, yours, WILLIAM SMITH.

SIR—I have observed the Vegetable Cerate advertised in Mr. Poulson's paper, of Philadelphia. I sent down by Mr. Wright of our place, to purchase me two boxes of it, to see whether it would have any effect upon my daughter's head, who had the misfortune of losing her hair when she was about sixteen years of age, and also troubled with a very sore head for many years, she has not been able to go into any company whatever. She applied the Cerate to her head for about six weeks and finds that it has fully made a final cure, and her hair is coming out in a most handsome manner, and I have no doubt in my mind, in the course of two months that she will have as fine a head of hair as she ever had, and I do most sincerely recommend it in the highest terms, to every person that has been afflicted in the same manner as my daughter. I will recommend to every family that are able to purchase it not to be without this valuable article. I remain, with respect, yours,

MARY RUSSEL.

Northampton county, (Pa.) Jan. 22, 1824.

Having observed in the Baltimore and Philadelphia papers the wonderful effects the Vegetable Cerate has produced on numbers of persons, and having the misfortune to lose my hair about two years ago, I purchased some of the article, and made use of it according to the directions, and in about four months I had an elegant coat of hair, and I can safely say it is one of the greatest discoveries ever made as it respects restoring the hair. JAMES WOOD.

Long Island, March 25, 1824.

I saw in the New-York Patriot a remedy for the hair, called the Vegetable Cerate, and being bald on the top of my head I purchased a box, and after using about three quarters of it, I perceived my hair coming out, I shaved it off according to the directions, still using the Cerate, and in about three months I had a fine head of hair, I have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending it to the public. J. GARDNER.

New-York, March 20, 1824.

As I had heard from a number of persons the great benefit they had received from the use of the Vegetable Cerate, and having lost nearly all my hair, and tried every thing to restore it without effect, I purchased some of the Cerate of Dr. James H Hart, and continued its use about three or four months, and found it answered the most salutary effects. To those who are desirous of preserving and restoring their hair, I therefore cheerfully recommend it to the public in general in the highest terms.

WILLIAM PATTEN.

North Moore-street, March 1, 1824.

With the greatest satisfaction, I do recommend the Vegetable Cerate. Having lost all my hair, by its falling off, I made use of the Vegetable Cerate and found the greatest benefit, it has cured my hair entirely; not only that, it softens the hair, and gives it a most elegant glossy appearance.

Dr. James H. Hart, of New-York, is well acquainted with me, and can testify to the above.

ELIZABETH HUGHES.

TO THE LADIES.

New-York, Varick-street, Feb. 20, 1824.

As it respects the Vegetable Cerate, that has been published in our New-York papers for this some time past, and the many benefits it has produced on various persons, I therefore purchased some of the article to try its effect, and I can safely say it is the only thing that has ever been of benefit to me: it not only prevents the hair from falling off, but gives the most stubborn hair a most beautiful natural curl, and I highly recommend it to all the ladies in the highest terms.

ANN THEAN.

The orginal copies of the preceding certificates, can be seen at the store of Dr. James H. Hart, corner of Chamber street and Broadway, New-York.

The above valuable article is sold in Pittsburgh, ONLY BY

HORNER & CLAYLAND,

At their Wholesale and Retail Drug Store, Corner of Market and Third Streets, Who are agents for the proprietor.

New Grocery Store.

The subscribers, under the firm of

LOWRIE & CURTIS,

have now opening, a well selected assortment of

GROCERIES,

at their store, Wood Street, next door below Col. Shaler's Hotel, which they offer for sale on liberal terms. They intend to keep on hand a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line, which they will sell

Wholesale & Retail;

and will endeavor to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their custom.

M. B. Lowrie,
C. Curtis.

Pittsburgh, April 9.—tf

JAMES HARMON,

HAS REMOVED HIS

Boot & Shoe Manufactory,

TO the house lately occupied by Mr. Byrne, in *Wood, between First and Second Streets*, where customers' work will be finished in the most fashionable and substantial manner, and where he will constantly keep on hand an extensive assortment of ready made

BOOTS and SHOES,

of all descriptions, which he will dispose of on the most accommodating terms.

April 30, 1824.—3mo.

NOTICE.

J. TOWNE

HAS REMOVED his LOTTERY & EXCHANGE OFFICE to the North-East corner of Market and Third Streets, where he will continue to buy and sell most kinds of Bank Notes and Specie, and will transact all kinds of Lottery and Exchange Business, as usual.

J. T. Has just received from Philadelphia, a handsome assortment of

Satin Paper Hangings,

With VELVET BORDERS. He has also a good assortment of low priced PAPERS, which will be sold very low for cash.

April 9—tf.

TO BREWERS.

The Subscriber wishes to Sell or Rent

Brewery No. 4,

IN the Eastern suburbs of the City. The establishment has lately been in complete operation, is now calculated to brew 8000 bushels annually, and may be greatly extended with little expense. A constant spring of pure water can be introduced into any part of the building. To purchasers this property presents great inducements for vesting a capital in the business. An indisputable title will be given, and terms of payment made easy.

Henry Holdship.

April 9, 1824.—tf.

PHŒNIX FACTORY.

COTTON MACHINERY.

Adams, Allen & Co.

GIVE NOTICE, that they are prepared to receive orders for the manufacture of all kind of

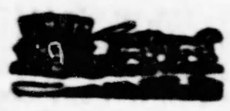
MACHINERY

For Spinning and Weaving Cotton,

Including Picking, Carding, Drawing, and all other Preparation Machines,—which they will afford at the eastern prices, and warrant to be equal to any manufactured there, or to any now in operation in their own mill.

☞ They will, as usual, fill any orders for prime SHEETINGS, 4-4 wide, and YARN, from No. 5 to 20.

Pittsburgh, February 13, 1824.—tf.



THE SUBSCRIBER

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has removed from his old stand, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike, about twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, to the sign of the

STAGE AND HORSES,

At the corner of Wood and Fifth Streets

PITTSBURGH;

Where, from his strict attention, long experience, and comfortable accommodations, he hopes to give general satisfaction to travellers and others.

☞ The STAGES to and from the eastern cities will stop at his house, as usual; and will leave Pittsburgh every morning at 4 o'clock, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c.

He returns his thanks to his friends and the public, for the patronage heretofore received, and solicits a continuance of it.

☞ Travellers wishing to leave their HORSES in Pittsburgh, and to proceed by the stage, will have them carefully kept, on moderate terms.

Robert Stewart.

Pittsburgh, March 19 1824.—tf.

Public Notice is hereby given,

THAT the Notes, Book Accounts, and all other property of Robert Patterson & J. H. Lambdin, late Stationers and Paper Manufacturers, trading under the firm of *R. Patterson & Lambdin*, have been assigned to the subscribers this day for the benefit of creditors.

HENRY HOLDSHIP,
C. ANSHUTZ,
MARTIN BAHM.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 23, 1823—tf.

SAMUEL KELLER,

HAS COMMENCED A GENERAL

Agency & Commission Business,

In the Ware-House, in Front, between Market and Wood Streets, next door West of the Association Steam of Davis & Hunsom. He will be thankful for a share of public patronage.

He will keep constantly on hand, an assortment of

JUNIATTA

BAR-IRON,

Nails, Scythes, Sickles, Bacon, &c.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

May 14—3*

BOOK-BINDING.

J. J. Carpenter,

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that he has commenced the

BOOK-BINDING BUSINESS,

In the store-room of the house occupied by the *Rev. R. Patterson*, in Fourth, between Market and Wood Streets, where he hopes, by industry and proper attention to business, to gain a share of public patronage. Those who may favor him with their work, will find it equal to any done in the city.

BLANK BOOKS made to order.

P. S He will keep a supply of *MARBLE PAPER*, with which Book-Binders and others may supply themselves at a reasonable rate.

Pittsburgh April 23, 1824—tf.

New-Stourbridge Flint Glass-Works, Pittsburgh.

FLINT GLASS,

CONSISTING OF

PLAIN, ENGRAVED & FANCY CUT,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Manufactured at the above Establishment, by

JOHN ROBINSON,

AND, in point of quality, equal if not superior to any thing of the kind manufactured in the United States.

The citizens of Pittsburgh, and of the western country generally, are respectfully invited to call at the works, on the corner of First and Ross Scotch-Hill, and examine the Glass.

Orders will be gratefully acknowledged, and will receive personal and prompt attention.

A large and general assortment will be kept constantly on hand, that orders can be filled at the shortest notice.

Nov. 28—tf

Pittsburgh and Erie

STAGE,

LEAVES *John Davis' Hotel*, Pittsburgh, every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 3 o'clock, and arrives at Erie on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. Leaves Erie on Sunday, Wednesday and Friday, and arrives at Pittsburgh on Monday, Thursday and Saturday. Fourteen pounds of baggage will be allowed to every passenger—150 pounds of baggage equal to one passenger.

Arthur M'Gill.

February 27, 1824—tf

Boarding and Day School.

Mrs. Spencer's Seminary

FOR YOUNG LADIES, will recommence on *Monday, April 5th*, in that spacious house belonging to Mr. Miltenberger, in Front street, next door to the old Post-Office, where young ladies will be genteelly boarded, and instructed in the various branches of useful and ornamental education.

N B For the accommodation of those who may have a distance to walk, DINNER BOARDERS will be taken on reasonable terms.

March 26, 1824—tf.

A SERVANT BOY For Sale,

WHO has about four years to serve, is an excellent farmer, and a good house servant. He will be warranted as sober and honest. For terms inquire of the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

December 13.—tf.

REMOVAL.

JAMES LYNCH,

INFORMS his friends and the public that he has removed his LIVERY STABLE, from Perry Street, to

Fifth, between Wood & Market Sts.

At the place formerly occupied by John M'Clintock, where he intends keeping CARRIAGES, GIGS, and HORSES to hire, as usual.

He will also keep Horses by the week, month, or year; and will, as formerly, practice as a Farrier. He hopes that from his experience in the above branches, he will receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Pittsburgh, April 30, 1824.—4t.

A. H. Wallace & W. A. Pope,

Under the firm of

WALLACE & POPE,

LOUISVILLE,

WOULD inform their friends and the public that they have commenced a general

Agency and Commission Business,

In the house recently occupied by the Branch Bank of the Commonwealth, Main street.

Particular instructions, when given, will, if possible, be literally complied with; and all business confided to them, shall meet with their whole attention.

April 16—8t